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U.S. 'CONSTRUCTIVE APPROACH' TO ARMS TALKS SCORNED

LD301726 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 30 Jun 83

["Deception Is an Unreliable Method" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- The newspaper PRAVDA carries in its issue of July 1 a commentary headlined "Deception Is an Unreliable Method," saying: The Reagan administration is known to have succeeded in railroading through the U.S. Congress a programme for the production and deployment of new intercontinental "MX" missiles, worth billions of dollars, only due to the promises to give a greater flexibility and constructive character to the stand of the USA at the talks with the USSR on questions of limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

The real worth of these promises by the U.S. Admistration became soon clear. The whole "flexibility" of the slightly renewed stand, about which the White House announced with so much pomp and with which the American delegation arrived for a new round of talks in Geneva, was reduced to this stand being even more accomodated than before to Washington's favourite "principle", according to which the Soviet Union is expected to disarm itself, while the United States will at the same time continue arming itself at crash rates.

This evaluation of the slightly amended stand of the USA on strategic weapons is given not only by Soviet experts. As was reported in the newspaper WASHINGTON POST of June 28, the poll of six leading American experts in that field carried out by the newspaper has shown that all of them are of the opinion that the implementation of the fresh proposals of the White House would mean a sharp cut in the missile system making the backbone of the Soviet strategic force, with only an insignificant cut in the present American missile arsenal, and, moreover, with the USA retaining a free hand for the production of all of the new missile systems being developed by it. Among the latter are the same inter-continental "MX" and "Midgetman" ground-based missiles as well as sea-based "Trident-2" ballistic missiles and long-range cruise missiles of all types of basing.

In short, the hopes of those who believed the promises of the White House as regards making the American stand at the talks more constructive were cruelly disappointed. This, naturally, has touched off a fresh wave of criticism against the administration both from the fooled legislators and the American public.

And now the newly-appointed director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Kenneth Adelman, has decided to make something pleasant for his compatriots by sending a letter to the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, saying that the U.S. Administration would be ready to give up the deployment of 100 "MX" missiles... on condition that the USSR scraps two-thirds of its intercontinental missiles.

Some of the American senators were even at first gratified as the administration for the first time permitted the possibility of eliminating the "MX" programme. In so doing they, however, failed to see or pretended that they failed to see the "pendant" attached by the administration to its fresh "manifestation of a constructive approach".

But it was at once noticed by many more keen-sighted and more soberly minded senators and other American figures, who immediately expressed, with good reason, confidence that the USSR would never agree to such a deal providing for the dismantling of a larger part of its strategic missiles and that it is "a proposal in the field of arms control typical for the Reagan administration, which is not subject to a discussion at the talks".

As Senator Joseph Biden said, Adelman's letter is a tell-tale reflection of the stand of the present administration: We will give something, if the Russians give up everything. That is why the people do not believe the administration's sincerity, Senator Paul Tsongas said, with good reason. The same highly critical evaluation of the proposal spelled out in Adelman's letter had been given by his four predecessors in the post of director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency -- Gerard Smith, Paul Warnke, George Seignius, and Eugene Rostow. Answering the questions of the senators, all of them unanimously declared that such a proposal can only further complicate the talks. And one of them frankly described it as "absurd", which is quite true.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS REAGAN, ADELMAN START COMMENTS

PM301032 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Palladin: "When the Drums Have Died Away..."]

[Text] Washington -- Addressing a group of Western journalists in the White House Rose Garden recently, President Reagan promised to finally embark on serious talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction. The ploy adopted by the head of the Washington administration had some effect. Eulogizing the "flexibility" displayed by Reagan, the monopolist press has been beating the drums. The bait was also swallowed by the majority of congressmen, including many of those who not long before had voted for a bilateral freeze of U.S. and Soviet strategic arsenals as a first step toward mutually acceptable agreements on their reduction. These congressmen saw in Reagan's proposals confirmation of the administration's "readiness" to "seek" strategic arms limitation, in view of which the House of Representatives consented to let the administration subsidize work on the MX system.

However, the euphoria proved short-lived. Even TIME magazine, which almost detected signs of "flexibility" in Reagan's speech, now admits that the changes promised by the U.S. Administration "have more to do with tone and style." "The President's statement," the weekly stresses, "is mainly aimed at seeking congressional support for the administration's other programs in the nuclear arms field, especially the MX system." Indeed, even according to official spokesmen for the administration, the recent "initiatives" were elaborated with a view to deriving "the maximum advantage from minimal changes."

If anyone had any remaining illusions regarding the White House's intentions, they were finally dispelled by Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. On 21 June the Senate Foreign Relations Committee received from him a written explanation of the White House's promises "to display flexibility" at the talks with Moscow. How does this notorious "flexibility" look in Adelman's exposition? Here's how: The USSR, in the opinion of the chief of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, must dismantle all its ICBM's; in exchange, Adelman, on behalf of the administration promised... to curtail work on the creation of the MX system without touching a single existing U.S. missile of similar type.

This "flexibility" has even shocked Adelman's four predessors at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. They have stated that the White House has again demonstrated a total reluctance to conduct serious talks with the Soviet Union and a persistent desire to seek the USSR's unilateral disarmament.

Those congressmen who in May, succumbing to the administration's vague assurances that it adhered to the idea of "serious" talks with Moscow, withdrew their former objections to accelerating work on the MX system, have started to think. "I believe the Russians will not even look at Adelman's proposal," Senator Cohen, the group's spokesman, said.

The admissions of those people in the United States who do not confuse the interests of the American nation with the interests of the military-industrial complex and do not shy away from sensible proposals, even if they come from Moscow, are very meaningful in themselves. Let us acquaint ourselves with just the most widespread and weighty opinions of Americans who want to see not a show entitled "search for a strategic arms agreement" but specific, purposeful steps in that direction.

Having removed the propaganda husk from the White House's recent "initiatives," TIME magazine again seems to have been surprised at the peculiar logic whereby the Soviet Union is called on to undermine the foundation of its own strategic defense potential, while the United States, on the other hand, is taking ever new steps to secure its own military superiority. The absurdity of this concept is also obvious to Washington observer J. Kraft. "Reagan," he writes, "is continuing to demand from Moscow disproportionately large reductions of the missiles which form the core of the Soviet strategic forces." In brief, Kraft notes, "the administration has not retreated an inch from its former position, which the Russians rejected long ago as an attempt to enshrine U.S. superiority in law."

He is echoed by Leslie Gleb. In the opinion of this New York commentator, the White House's modified "proposals" are formally addressed to Moscow, but in fact are intended for Congress. By making "amendments" to its positions, the Reagan administration is keeping in mind the aim of assuring the legislators' agreement to cranking up the arms race.

Reagan's proposals, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes, preserve the tremendous rift between the partners at the Geneva talks. The President, the newspaper explains, is continuing to keep outside the framework of the agreement the strategic bombers, cruise missiles, and nuclear weapons brought forward to the USSR's borders and deployed on ships of the U.S. Navy in the Mediterranean. In light of Washington's persistent desire to supplement its arsenal with the MX system, the White House's position, in the estimation of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, does not stand up to criticism at all.

Senator Alan Cranston, who is seeking the Democratic Party presidential nomination, criticizes his duped colleagues in Congress. What "stabilizing" role for the new military programs can there be, he asks, if the MX is a first-strike weapon while the Pershing II and cruise missiles which have been prepared for West Europe are heating the atmosphere in the Old World to the limit? "That is not arms control," Cranston emphasizes. "It is, instead, a recipe for continuing the stockpiling of nuclear arms and the senseless expenditure of human, financial, and technological resources." For the sake of clarity, the senator recalled that the concept employed by the White House as a figleaf was developed by those who were frightened by the freeze movement.

A peruasive indictment of the Washington "initiative" was also made by Raymond Garthoff, a former member of the U.S. delegation at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Pointing out that the White House, while seeking substantial concessions from Moscow, is giving the go-ahead for the MX system and Trident II missiles (they are called the naval version of the MX here), and retaining the opportunity to arm itself with cruise missiles (the United States intends to produce at least 5,000 of these!) Garthoff concludes that even in its present form Reagan's position cannot get the Geneva talks moving. The eminent U.S. expert concludes his arguments, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, with these words: "Thinking up proposals aimed at ensuring strategic superiority for the United States and thus unacceptable to the other side will give us nothing, but it will deprive us of the advantages of security in the form of coordinated, mutually advantageous arms control measures. The real path toward arms control is the one which really accords with both sides' interests and can therefore be agreed and approved."

Critical voices of sanity continue to gather momentum in the United States. And this is obviously natural: The further matters proceed, the more obvious the Reagan administration's reluctance to conduct constructive dialogue with the USSR is becoming to Americans themselves.

The White House, however, prefers "not to hear" these voices. And that, too, is natural in its way: Washington is obstinately refusing to revise its strategic objectives. Consequently, it is reluctant to consider the realities of our time and the peoples' hopes for a peaceful future.

USSR RESOLUTION OFFICIAL DOCUMENT AT UN GENEVA FORUM

LD010853 Moscow TASS in English 0814 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Geneva July 1 TASS -- The resolution of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the international situation and the foreign policy of the Soviet Union, adopted in Moscow on June 16, has been released in the Palace of Nations as an official document of the Disarmament Committee working here.

ISRAELYAN BLAMES WEST FOR DISARMAMENT DELAY

LD291404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 Jun 83

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Kachanov; report by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Excerpts] The summer session of the Disarmament Committee continues in Geneva. This important international forum is concentrating on the new Soviet peace proposals and initiatives. In his speech, the head of the Soviet delegation, Viktor Israelyan, stressed the responsibility of the Disarmament Committee for solving the main task of modern times -- averting nuclear war. On the table at our talks, he said, there are constructive, balanced initiatives from the USSR and other socialist countries taking into account the security interests of all states, on all questions on the agenda of the committee. But, the speaker continued, because of the position of the United States and other Western states, it has not been possible to start drafting the texts of future international agreements. There is no end to attempts to draw the committee into fruitless discussion on secondary technical questions. It is evident that progress in solving the problems of disarmament does not suit those who see in this a threat to their own militaristic plans, Viktor Israelyan stressed.

PRAVDA ON DRAFT AGREEMENT SUBMISSION AT MBFR TALKS

PM300943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Boris Orekhov "Commentator's Column": "Breaking the Deadlock"]

[Text] Vienna -- An important event took place the other day at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The CSSR delegation, on behalf of the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR -- that is, all the socialist states directly participating in the talks -- submitted a draft "Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and Related Measures in Central Europe."

As is known, this year the Vienna talks will mark their 10th anniversary. Alas, no concrete agreements have yet been reached in the Hofburg Palace. The participants in the meeting of leading party and state figures from the socialist community countries which has just been held in Moscow, expressing concern in connection with the lack of progress at arms limitation and reduction talks, mentioned the Vienna talks, too. In order to break the deadlock, the socialist countries have now taken an important new step forward. The draft agreement submitted by them concretizes and develops the relevant provisions in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states.

The draft provides for a pledge by the states directly participating in the talks to reduce their ground forces in central Europe, over a period of 3 years from the agreement's entry into force, in such a way that as a result the total number of armed forces personnel on each side is reduced to equal collective levels -- 900,000 men. The national forces subject to reduction are to be withdrawn to within their national borders and deployed there in such a way that they are not detrimental to the security of the states participating in the talks. The draft also provides for measures for the verification of the agreement's fulfillment, and also pledges by the sides on their observing the equal collective levels and preventing these levels from being exceeded, even on a temporary basis.

The draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries is a realistic and concrete program of action whose implementation would break the deadlock at the Vienna talks. As observers here note, it ensures all the necessary prerequisites for the attainment of mutually acceptable agreements, which would promote a general change in the situation in Europe for the better. That is why everyone is now so interested in how the West will respond to the socialist states' new proposals -- whether it will continue to erect barriers in the path of the talks, or will at last respond constructively to an important initiative which opens up real prospects for resolving one of Europe's most urgent problems.

U.S., FRG REACTION TO NUCLEAR FREEZE PROPOSAL NOTED

LD301745 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] And how is the United States of America reacting to the statement by the participants in the Moscow meeting? Judging by reports in the press, official Washington is again taking a negative attitude to the initiatives aimed at relieving tension and curbing the arms race. This was proved yet again by a State Department spokesman's statement concerning the Moscow meeting, which tried to distort the meaning of the appeal for an immediate freeze of nuclear arms by all nuclear powers and, above all, by the Soviet Union and the United States of America, and tried to justify the Reagan administration's course of increasing the arms race and exacerbating the situation in the world.

A West German Government spokesman noted that the joint statement adopted in Moscow was perceived with interest by the West German Government and it will be studied attentively and seriously along with its partners. It was said that one ought to take a positive attitude to the readiness expressed in the statement to secure progress at the talks and an improvement in relations between East and West. However, in the words of the government spokesman, Bonn cannot agree with the statement by the Warsaw Treaty member-states about the fact that the Western countries bear responsibility for the tension existing in the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW SUMMIT RESULTS

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial

PM301243 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "An Appeal to All the Peoples"]

[Text] The chief factor currently determining the course of international events is the opposition between two lines: the one toward the preservation and strengthening of peace; the other toward undermining its foundations. As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed in his speech at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "the aggressiveness of extreme reactionary forces, headed by U.S. imperialism, has increased sharply." The extreme right wing of the monopoly bourgeoisie is gaining the upper hand in the leading capitalist countries. It sees military force as the universal means of resolving all disputes. This adventurist policy is extremely dangerous for the whole of mankind.

The socialist countries and their policy are now a tremendously significant factor in safeguaring lasting world peace. A new and striking confirmation of this was the 28 June Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR. It was reported that the meeting participants exchanged views on the development of recent international events and adopted a joint statement.

In their statement the meeting participants made an urgent appeal to the North Atlantic alliance countries and all countries of the world to soberly and objectively consider the menacing trends in the current development of international relations and draw sensible conclusions in line with the most profound interests of mankind. This appeal is based on a deep analysis of the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole. The continuing growth of tension, the further destabilization of interstate relations, and the growth of the threat of nuclear war, with its catastrophic consequences, are a source of deep worry for the socialist states.

As the conference noted, the arms race is assuming an unprecedented character. The United States and some of its allies do not even conceal the fact that the goal of their actions is military superiority. Work is in progress to create bases for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European NATO countries. Programs are being implemented for the production and deployment of new ground-, sea- and air-launched strategic nuclear weapons. Space combat systems are being developed. Fundamentally new conventional weapon systems are being created, which are almost on a par with mass destruction weapons in terms of their combat specifications. Military expenditure is shooting up. The hardening of the imperialist policy of strength and diktat, confrontation between states, the consolidation and division of "spheres of influence," and the further buildup of imperialism's aggressive actions are resulting in an increasing deterioration in the international situation. In various parts of the world, we are seeing a deterioration of existing crisis situations and the creation of new centers of military tension. The danger that they might spread is increasing. We see that undeclared wars are being waged against independent states, and a foreign military presence, alien to national interests, is being established.

In these conditions, the socialist states represented at the Moscow meeting most emphatically reaffirmed the assessments and conclusions on the development of the international situation contained in the Political Declaration adopted on 5 January 1983 by the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

This applies to the conclusion concerning the peoples' growing resolve to put a stop to the arms race, to switch to disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, and to ensure the development of all states in an atmosphere of cooperation, security, and peace. This applies also to the conclusion concerning the negative factors affecting the state of international relations and causing an exacerbation of the situation.

In the Prague Political Declaration, the socialist countries proposed a broad program of action geared towards easing international tension and eliminating the threat of war. In this regard the elimination of the threat of nuclear confrontation on the European Continent is of greatest importance. The Moscow meeting expressed full support for the Soviet proposals aimed at a fair reduction of currently existing medium-range nuclear armaments. At the same time, the meeting participants expressed the belief, that in the interests of peace and the security of the peoples, it is necessary to establish an immediate freeze on the nuclear armaments of all the nuclear powers, above all, the USSR and the United States; the nuclear powers, which have not yet done so, must pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The meeting reaffirmed the socialist states' previous proposals to the NATO countries on not increasing, and subsequently, mutually reducing military expenditures; and concluding a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force open to all states in the world, and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

The Moscow meeting confirmed and concretized a broad complex of measures aimed at normalizing the international situation and averting the threat of a devastating nuclear war. At the same time, proceeding from the interests of peace and their security, the meeting participants stated most forcefully that under no circumstance will they allow anyone to gain military superiority over them. They want to ensure a balance of force at the lowest possible level with strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security. They also confirmed their principled position that the territorial and political realities in Europe today are inviolable.

The results of the Moscow meeting have encountered the broadest response worldwide. The foreign press stresses the constructive nature of the meeting's joint statement. The peoples of the fraternal socialist countries and the whole of progressive mankind see this document as an extensive and realistic program for the solution of very important present-day problems.

Soviet people and the troops of the Soviet Armed Forces express their full approval of and support for the results of the Moscow meeting. They assure their party, the Soviet state, and the whole people that they are fully resolved to further strengthen the homeland's might and, together with their brothers in arms from the other Warsaw Pact countries, reliably defend socialism's great gains.

CPSU CC Politburo on Meeting

LD301719 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- At its regular meeting the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined the results of the meeting of the party and state leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, which took place in Moscow on June 28.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee fully and completely approved the activity at that meeting of the Soviet delegation led by Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The joint statement adopted at the meeting expresses the community of the approach of the fraternal parties and states to the appraisal of the present-day international situation and their striving to unite efforts towards fending off the threat of war and enhancing peace and the security of peoples.

This unanimity of approach to these issues is particularly important now that the aggravation of tensions is continuing, interstate relations are being further destabilised, the threat of nuclear war with its catastrophic consequences is growing, and the arms race is assuming an unprecedented scale. The United States and some of its allies are not concealing that by their actions they pursue the aim of achieving military superiority over the socialist countries.

In these conditions the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee attaches special significance to the fact that the participants in the meeting of the party and state leaders of socialist countries declared that proceeding from the interests of peace and their security, they will under no circumstances permit military superiority over themselves.

They made an insistent call to the member countries of the North Atlantic alliance to weigh soberly and objectively the menacing tendencies of the present-day development of international relations and to draw reasonable conclusions meeting mankind's most profound interests.

It was stressed during the discussion at the meeting of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee that the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries await an answer from the NATO member countries to this call at this complex moment of the development of events in the world. Practical steps that can avert the worst are expected in the whole world.

Information on other foreign policy matters, as well as on economic and defence matters was heard at the meeting of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and appropriate decisions were taken.

World Media on Summit

PM301920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "For Lasting and Reliable Peace"]

[Text] 29 June -- The joint statement by leading party and state figures from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR who took part in the Moscow meeting is at the center of the world public's attention. The socialist countries' firm determination to diminish the threat of war, to redirect the course of world events toward detente and the normalization of interstate relations, and to do all in their power to preserve peace and life on earth, is stressed in foreign mass media commentaries and in statements by prominent public figures and politicians.

The Bulgarian RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes in an editorial article: The socialist states' voice rang out from Moscow clearly and categorically, testifying to their determination to strengthen and defend peace. They manifested a constructive approach to disarmament issues and a readiness to cooperate and seek ways to end the arms race and to find mutually acceptable solutions which would accord with the principle of equality and identical security. The socialist countries drew special attention to the dangerous exacerbation of the international situation which has resulted from the desire of the United States and some of its allies to achieve military superiority. The socialist states, the paper continues, resolutely unmasked the false thesis that the buildup of military might by the West could allegedly benefit the interests of peace and the security of peoples. In the current acute international situation the countries of socialism display steadfastness and calm, invariable consistency in the struggle for peace, and confidence that war can be averted.

An impassioned appeal, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (GDR) notes, rang out from Moscow: To safeguard peace no time must be lost. The meeting's participants addressed an appeal to NATO member states and all the world's countries to take practical steps to avert a nuclear catastrophe. The key issue of our times is the speediest possible discontinuation of the arms race and the transition to disarmament, specially nuclear disarmament. The Prague Political Declaration is a program for reducing international tension and eliminating the danger of war.

An important step toward strengthening peace would be an agreement which would preclude the siting of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and lead to the reduction of existing medium-range facilities. The socialist countries, the paper continues, stressed that in no circumstances will they permit imperialism military superiority.

The joint statement, the Yugoslav BORBA notes, is imbued with a desire for peace. It was stressed at the Moscow meeting that opportunities for negotiations exist on the basis of the Soviet proposals for a reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments. The East objects to the siting of U.S. missiles in West Europe. The meeting in Moscow, the paper stresses, was a demonstration of the socialist countries' unity.

Proceeding from the interests of peace and their own security, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, the meeting's participant states declared that in no circumstances will they tolerate anybody's military superiority over themselves, that they resolutely favor the establishment of a balance of forces at the lowest possible level and in this context draw attention to the positions announced by their supreme state bodies on this issue.

The socialist countries' leaders, the U.S. ABC television network reports, demand from the United States that it gives up its plans to deploy Pershing-II and cruise missiles in Europe. They have warned that they will not tolerate military superiority over themselves. In the statement adopted in Moscow, the KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER notes, the socialist countries' leaders stressed that they deem it essential to achieve at the very least an understanding which would preclude the siting of the new U.S. nuclear missiles in countries in West Europe and which would envisage corresponding reductions in the medium-range facilities existing in Europe with a view to establishing a balance at the lowest possible level.

The participants in the meeting, another West German paper, the GENERAL-ANZEIGER, writes, have addressed an appeal to the West for disarmament. They have expressed the firm conviction that no international problem, including the historic contest between socialism and capitalism, can be solved by military means.

The meeting's participants, the paper continues, have called for direct negotiations to be started without delay with a view to reaching agreement on not increasing military spending as of 1 January of next year and on specific measures for the subsequent mutual reduction of military expenditure with the aim of channelling the funds, thus made available, toward the needs of economic and social development, including that of the developing countries.

In the joint statement, the British paper, THE TIMES points out, the socialist countries have called for freezing the nuclear arms of all nuclear powers, and above all the USSR and the United States. They have again proposed to NATO that it conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and maintenance of relations of peace.

At the meeting in Moscow, the French L'HUMANITE notes, the socialist countries' desire to do all in their power to halt the arms race was clearly demonstrated. A precise statement was issued declaring that under no circumstances will these countries give in to U.S. blackmail, nor will they tolerate military superiority over themselves.

The socialist states propose freezing and subsequently reducing military spending, reports the Austrian news agency APA. They are seriously concerned at the continuing exacerbation of tension and the growing threat of nuclear war. For this reason, the socialist countries regard the resolution of the problem of halting the arms race and the transition to disarmament, primarily in the nuclear sphere, as the key issue of today.

According to the opinion of the West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL, impressive disarmament plans are set forth in the joint statement. It is necessary to take any proposal for disarmament most seriously, and carefully to study possibilities for putting it into practice, the paper stresses. This fully applies also to the current appeal of the Moscow meeting participants.

The Warsaw Pact member countries, HELSINGIN SANOMAT stresses, have come out against competition in the sphere of nuclear armaments. They have called for an understanding which would envisage a reduction in the existing medium-range facilities in Europe with the aim of establishing a balance at the lowest possible level.

This meeting of the socialist countries' leaders, a commentary by the Syrian news agency SANA says, assumes special significance because it has taken place in conditions where the imperialist states are stepping up their aggressive actions. It was designed to curb the aggressive schemes of the enemies of detente. The socialist countries have again clearly demonstrated their desire for peace and detente. They have called on NATO countries to start negotiations without delay with a view to reaching agreement on not increasing military spending and on specific measures for actually reducing such spending on a mutual basis, thereby displaying their will for peace and detente.

The socialist states, stressed Rafael (Baqerro), a prominent Colombian public figure and director of the Colombian-Soviet Institute for Cultural Exchange, have demonstrated the firm determination to do all in their power to achieve an end to the arms race, a transition to disarmament, and to preserve peace, civilization, and life on earth. These noble goals of the countries of socialism are meeting with widespread support and approval among the peoples of the earth because they accord with the interests of all mankind.

NOVOSTI Refutes 'Discord'

NC301624 Paris AFP in English 1558 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 30 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union has not stipulated countermeasures it would take to an Atlantic alliance Euromissile deployment because it still sees hope of an accord in Geneva arms reduction talks, NOVOSTI news agency said today. The report was viewed here as an implicit response to Western claims of discord among Warsaw Pact members after the alliance meeting in Moscow Tuesday failed to specify retaliatory measures to a NATO deployment, scheduled for November, if the Geneva talks break down.

"The Moscow summit once again demonstrated the steadfastness and complete accord manifested by the Warsaw Pact countries for preserving the peace," NOVOSTI said. The Warsaw Pact summit's failure to officially state retaliatory measures to a NATO deployment of U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles does not indicate discord, said the agency. "There is no need to talk now about possible reprisals," it said, "because the socialist countries are prepared to fight for the very rapid success of the Geneva negotiations. They have not lost hope for an accord acceptable to all."

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR REVIEWS RECENT BLOC CONTACTS

PM281029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta "Commentator's Column": "Improvement of Cooperation"]

[Text] The socialist countries' fraternal cooperation and cohesion are strengthening and developing. The questions involved in further improving cooperation among socialist community states are the constant object of their attention. They were discussed in particular during recent official friendly visits by party and state delegations to Hungary, the GDR, and Romania.

T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, had talks in Budapest with J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The main trends of the long-term development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and socialist economic integration between the two fraternal countries were determined. The signing of the appropriate document aimed at expanding and improving cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary will help resolve the problems of transferring their national economies onto a predominantly intensive path of development.

During an exchange of opinions between Comrade T. Zhivkov and Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, profound concern was expressed with the exacerbation of the contemporary international situation, and it was emphasized that this dangerous development can be halted if all peace-loving forces unite in their struggle.

Meetings and talks took place in Bucharest between Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania. During the visit, they signed a friendship and cooperation treaty which, as the two sides noted, will serve to further strengthen and expand cooperation between the two fraternal peoples.

During the summit talks, great attention was paid everywhere to preventing the danger of war, preserving peace on the planet, and defending the gains of detente. In this regard, the sides emphasized the importance of the ideas and initiatives recently put forward by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and contained in particular in the Warsaw Pact states' Prague Political Declaration. The fraternal countries' principled position, imbued with concern for the peaceful future of all mankind, is eloquent proof of the immutable truth that in our times it is socialism that stands out as the most consistent defender of healthy principles in international relations, as the defender of peace and progress on earth.

CEMA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SESSION ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD301119 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- The 106th session of the Executive Committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ended its work here today. The Executive Committee analysed ways of expanding cooperation in the production of robots and discussed joint measures aimed at improving the supply of population with foodstuffs. Participants in the session also exchanged views on questions connected with the rational utilisation of fuel and raw material resources.

MOSCOW, WILLIAMSBURG SUMMITS' ASPIRATIONS CONTRASTED

LD301318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jun (TASS) -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

International public opinion and press attention has been drawn and continues to be drawn by two major international meetings -- Williamsburg and Moscow. The leaders of seven countries took part in each of the meetings -- in the first instance the Western "Big Seven", and in the other seven socialist countries. Both in Williamsburg and Moscow the very important problem of war and peace was discussed, but here the resemblance between the two forums ends. Moreover, the course and outcome of the meetings once again confirm that the development of international affairs can be defined today by the antagonism of two different, indeed opposite, political lines: one -- toward undermining the bases of peace, the other -- toward preserving and strengthening the cause of peace.

What is the essence of the joint statement adopted by the participants in the Moscow forum? Its basis is the fraternal socialist countries' profound and sincere concern over the continuing growth of tension and increased threat of nuclear war, and their resolve to defend and consolidate peace. Participants in the meeting stressed that they consider the key issue of our time to be the immediate ending of the arms race and the turn toward disarmament, especially nuclear, and consider that everything possible should be done to preserve peace, civilization, and life on earth. This principled position is strengthened by specific constructive proposals and initiatives regarding the various aspects of the problem of disarmament, above all, the task of liberating Europe from nuclear weaponry, both medium-range and tactical.

The Moscow conference participants consider that the essential minimum is to achieve an agreement that would preclude the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West European countries, and which would envisage corresponding reductions of medium-range weapons existing in Europe, in order to ensure parity at the lowest level. They also support an immediate freeze on the nuclear weapons of all nuclear powers, above all the USSR and the United States, in order that those nuclear powers that have not yet done so undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

What was at issue at the conference of the "Big Seven" in Williamsburg where Washington, twisting the arms of its partners, forced them to accept a sort of Western militarist manifesto? The participants in this meeting completely ignored the popular appeal for a return to the path of detente and to begin solving the urgent tasks of arms limitation and reduction. They confirmed the Washington and NATO line toward attempting at any price to wreck the approximate military and strategic parity that has formed in the world. They also confirmed the intention of Washington and NATO to deploy at all costs on West European soil almost 600 U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles, turning the territory of several West European states, primarily the FRG, into forward bases for attacking the USSR and thus creating the prerequisites for developing a new, extremely dangerous, and ruinous twist in the arms race, sharply increasing the threat of the occurrence of a fatal nuclear duel.

The signals from Moscow and Williamsburg are signals from two different worlds: On the one hand there is the aspiration toward peace, and on the other toward military supremacy and nuclear blackmail. The result of the comparison of these two courses for realistically thinking political figures and all honest people in the world is beyond doubt: Their sympathies and resolute support are on the side of the peace-loving and constructive policy of socialism.

LIBYA JOINS CRITICS OF U.S. TREATMENT OF UN AIDES

PM302201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Libya-United States; Resolute Protest"]

[Text] Libya has lodged a protest against the U.S. Administration's gross violation of the diplomatic rights of Libyan employees accredited to the United Nations.

'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libya's permanent UN representative, has demanded the immediate convening of the Committee for Liaison With the Country of Residence to discuss this glaring violation of the privileges and immunity of a UN state.

A letter to the committee's chairman points out that the U.S. authorities sent the Libyan mission a note setting "illegal terms and restrictions" for the employees of that mission.

The UN missions of many countries have frequently noted that the United States is not fulfilling its obligations as the site of the international community's headquarters. The U.S. authorities' frequent refusals to issue visas to particular diplomats representing states "unfriendly" to Washington can only be assessed as overt attempts to impede the normal activity of foreign missions accredited to the United Nations. Official Washington has frequently resorted to the deportation of foreign mission employees it deems inconvenient.

Nor is the United States fulfilling its commitments in safeguarding the security of foreign missions and their employees. The result of the authorities' criminal connivance is the intermittent campaigns of threats and intimidation to which some foreign diplomats and their families are subjected. In the resolutions they adopted the members of the Committee for Liaison With the Country of Residence have repeatedly pointed to the abnormal situation in which the representatives of many countries in New York have to work. The U.S. authorities, however, are not even thinking of taking effective steps to rectify this situation.

AIMS OF SHULTZ VISIT TO INDIA DISCUSSED

LD300131 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] New Delhi June 29 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who arrived on an official visit here today, was met with a mass protest demonstration. Representatives of the Indian public, who got together in Ialam Airport of New Delhi, condemned the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration, Washington's incessant interference in the home affairs of India and other developing states. The Washington emissary was met with posters saying: "Down With U.S. Interference!" "CIA, Hands Off India!", "USA -- Get Out of Diego Garcia!"

One of the aims of the visit to New Delhi of the U.S. secretary of state is, in the opinion of local observers, the attempt to demonstrate the striving of the White House for the "development of bilateral relations", which worsened as a result of an intensification of the Pentagon's military preparations in the Indian Ocean, large-scale supplies of the latest American weapons to Pakistan.

The Indians know well the real worth of the American Administration's words and deeds. The distinctive features of its policy towards India are support for separatist groupings, blackmail, and crude pressure. This is seen, in particular, from the recent statement of H. Barnes, the U.S. ambassador to New Delhi. He actually confirmed Washington's support for the separatists, who are seeking a partitioning of India. Such a statement, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stressed, shows that "certain external forces have no stake in India being politically stable". The establishment of the Pentagon's nuclear base on the Diego Garcia Island and the establishment of the U.S. Central Command (Centcom) in that region is evaluated as a direct threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India and other Indian Ocean states.

The Reagan administration, which is exasperated by the independent policy of the Indira Gandhi government in the international arena, is also trying to punish India economically, by putting up protectionist barriers in the way of its exports to the USA and reducing loans along the channels of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which is controlled by the USA.

KOSTANDOV RECEIVES SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATION

PM281005 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Test] L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received a delegation of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce 17 June.

PRAVDA NOTES SUPPORT FOR FREEZE IN U.S. POLL

PM281542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Tolkunov: "Americans for the Freeze"]

[Text] New York, 27 Jun -- The results of a public opinion poll just conducted by the Gallup Institute show that 71 percent of Americans support the idea of an immediate freeze of nuclear arsenals by the United States and the Soviet Union.

Many public, trade union, scientific, and religious organizations and politicians, including Democratic Party presidential candidates W. Mondale, A. Cranston, and G. Hart, have already supported this initiative. The results of this poll show once again all the topicality and timeliness of the Soviet Union's appeal to the other nuclear powers urging a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons.

SENATE ALLOCATION FOR BINARY AMMUNITION SCORED

LD301803 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0721 GMT 30 Jun 83

["Arms" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 30 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyuty reports: Under concentrated pressure from the White House the Senate Armed Services Committee, which is lorded over by Republican "hawks" close to the administration, voted yesterday to allocate $130 million in the coming fiscal year for the production of a new barbaric variety of mass destruction weapons -- binary ammunition filled with lethal nerve-paralyzing gas. The U.S. House of Representatives turned down the administration's request for the allocation of these funds a few days ago. However, not reconciled to defeat, the White House launched a campaign of blatant "manipulation" of the Senate. The head of the administration himself, Reagan; Weinberger, the Pentagon chief; and members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, joined in. They consider the provocative preparation for a chemical bacteriological war as an important integral part of the general program of America's "rearmament," aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR.

President Reagan, writes THE WASHINGTON POST today in this connection, seeks very rapid production of binary ammunition at the plant in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. The Pentagon intends to begin serial production of this ammunition there as early as 1984.

In the first stage, binary charges for 155-mm howitzers will be produced in Pine Bluff. The administration plans over the next 5 years to spend up to $10 billion on the development and production of chemical weapons.

As was indicated by Senator David Pryor, who declared his intention to work for the removal of binary weapons allocations from the military budget, at the present time about 150 tons of toxic substances have been accumulated in U.S. arsenals. Three million shells, mines, and bombs are stored at 10 bases in the U.S., on Johnston Atoll in the Pacific, and also at U.S. military bases in the FRG.

NO REASON FOR OPTIMISM SEEN IN U.S. ECONOMY

LD261555 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Jun 83

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] Has the American economy got out of the bog it has been in for so long, or hasn't it? President Reagan and members of his team claim that the main hardships have been left behind and there is prosperity ahead for the American people. What's more, the mass media ascribe real or sham economic achievements to the policies of the Republican administration. It is true that some indices of the past few months concerning the United States' economic position look more favorable than they did for a long time. Production is slightly up. There are signs of recovery in a number of industries. But it is indicative that even the most optimistic data published by official sources in Washington do not speak of any serious upsurge which in the past followed economic recession. So one can speak only of a very slight economic recovery in far from all industries.

People who closely follow the economic situation in the United States and American publications on the subject cannot but notice the difference between highly optimistic statements by members of the administration and reports in the big-circulation publications on the one hand and materials that appear in the publications intended or representatives of big business on the other. And indeed the difference in appraisal is obvious. There is every indication that the captains of the business world do not share the White House's trite optimism concerning economic prospects. This is borne out by the fact that businessmen are in no hurry to invest more in construction projects or new equipment. They prefer to wait and see. The usual post-crisis investments boom is absent. What's more, the size of the investments does not differ greatly from that at the height of the economic recession.

So why has the White House hastened to beat the drums and deafen Americans with loud cheerful statements? The reasons are easy to see. With the election campaign about to begin, the Republic administration badly needs a favourable economic situation. Moreover, since some of the President's economic advisers regard a favorable psychological climate as an important factor essential for economic recovery, this explains the current campaign of artificially fanning up optimism. It is enough, however, to compare the White House's boastful utterances with just one figure, an official figure at that -- 11 million jobless in the country -- to see that Washington's delights are exaggerated. President Reagan can talk about promising signs to his heart's content, but this will not make things easier for the millions of Americans who are looking for jobs in vain. Washington prefers to think in general terms and cite most pleasant figures. But what it keeps silent about stands for privation and sometimes tragedy of many Americans.

Here's another fact. Recently the President signed a law increasing the permissible size of federal debt to a truly fantastic figure, $1,389 billion. American history has not known anything like it. None of the previous presidents ever had to approve such a level of federal debt. A question arises: If America's economic performance is what the White House claims, and if the White House really expects the United States' economy to make considerable headway in the forthcoming period, then why does the President need such a fantastic permissible size of federal debt. Fantastic from both the economic viewpoint and elementary common sense. One of Ronald Reagan's main election promises was a balanced budget. One can hardly consider as a step in this direction the nearly $200 billion budget deficit in the current fiscal year. Explaining as he did on many occasions why the Republican administration failed to keep the promise made to millions of American voters, President Reagan pointed out that he and his administration did not expect such a great economic recession that the Americans encountered.

But now the President claims that all these economic troubles have been left behind. Why, then, does he continue to plan a further increase of the federal debt? And how is one to square this with the official optimistic appraisals of the present-day situation and of the economic prospects? Neither the budget deficit nor a huge federal debt are abstract notions. The debt and the payment of interest on it are a heavy burden on the American taxpayer. Besides, an enormous federal debt is in itself a very real economic factor, a heavy weight dragging the national economy down and eating up what the slight economic recovery is giving. To use a poker player's expression, isn't the White House putting a good face on the matter. In any case, it is being far more optimistic than American economic realities give reason to be.

USSR WANTS IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW300644 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] At a plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee held in June of this year, Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at length about international life and the principles of Soviet foreign policy and demonstrated once again the principled and consistent character of Soviet foreign policy. Andropov pointed out: The struggle between the two different social systems in the world is worsening at an unprecedented rate; this struggle represents the main contradiction in the world today. The argument about the struggle between the different social systems has reflected the people's correct views toward international issues.

Meetings of communist and workers parties held in the past several decades -- in 1957, 1960 and 1969 -- comprehensively expounded related principles. Only by taking such a view, can we correctly comprehend and appraise the international situation. Events, including those in China, have time and again, proved that this view is correct. The development of Chinese-U.S. relations over the past years has convinced the people that imperialists can never be friends with socialist countries because their approach is confined to their imperialist interests.

What constitutes the realities of international life today is the struggle between the two different systems in the world and not the so-called Third World's conflict of interests with the superpowers. However, the "scientific" theory of superpowers cannot correctly answer the many questions in the international arena. Such a view can only lead people astray and point out sham targets and in the end undermine the realization of socialism.

It was natural that Andropov also spoke at some length about the socialist countries at the June plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee. This is because the socialist countries are the main force opposing imperialism and in the forefront of the peace-loving forces in the world, playing a decisive role that influences the development of the international situation. Andropov pointed out: The socialist countries and their policies have become a very significant factor in our era in safeguarding lasting world peace. I am of the opinion that the main orientation of international activities of the CPSU and the Soviet nation is to strengthen unity and cooperation with these countries. The Soviet Union is abiding by this principle and is attaching special importance to strengthening and developing relations with the socialist countries, including the PRC.

Gromyko, first vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and foreign minister, pointed out in his report at the recent meeting of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR that the Soviet Union has always advocated normalization of relations with the PRC and step by step expansion of contacts between the two countries on a mutual basis. We should continue the exchange of views which we have started and we hope that good results can be achieved through the exchange of views. We are deeply convinced that the normalization of relations between our two countries will improve the fundamental interests of the two countries. Achieving good-neighborliness between China and the Soviet Union is compatible with the fundamental interests of the two peoples. The Soviet Union is striving to attain this goal in order to safeguard the collective interests and the interests of socialism and the revolutionary forces of the world.

It was not accidental that the imperialists look upon the worsening of the Soviet-Chinese relations, through no fault of the Soviet Union, as a beneficial factor for their strategic policy in the international arena, nor was it accidental that the imperialists had hoped that such a situation could be perpetuated. All this proved once again that the task of normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations closely affects the interests of all anti-imperialist forces.

'TENSION' POSSIBLE AFTER REAGAN'S JAPAN VISIT

OW301021 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Yuriy Afonin commentary]

[Text] It has been announced in Washington and Tokyo that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will pay official visits to Japan, South Korea, and Indonesia in November. Commentator Yuriy Afonin has the following to say:

During the more than 20 years since the days of Prime Minister Kishi, perhaps no other Japanese prime minister has ever enjoyed the same confidence by Washington as has Prime Minister Nakasone. The reason for such confidence is very simple: During the first few months after Prime Minister Nakasone took office, he had made more concessions to American demands than any of his precessors had ever done.

Prime Minister Nakasone's two visits to the United States within the past 6 months indicate that Japan has become a submissive ally of the United States and that Japan is ready to sacrifice its own interests for the sake of the senior partner. Japan has been given precisely such an appraisal throughout the world because of Nakasone's remarks on converting Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier during his visit to the United States in January, his statement on blockading the international straits, his remarks on supporting the deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe at the Williamsburg summit in May, and also because of Japan's signing the Williamsburg Declaration stating the military and strategic stands of the NATO countries.

Since the advent of the Nakasone cabinet, the military aspect has come to take an increasingly prominent role in Japanese-American relations. The U.S. ruling circles attempt to turn Japan into one link of the global military chain. President Reagan's visit to Japan should be viewed, first of all, in this light.

For the next few months until Reagan's visit to Japan, the United States will impose stronger demands on Japan for its militarization. When the destinations of President Reagan's Far East tour are taken into consideration, it is quite obvious that Washington has another strategic purpose -- to strengthen the tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea. Washington aims to strengthen its relations with the countries that have signed bilateral military alliances in this region.

In this sense, great importance has been attached to Japan and South Korea, the two countries that are in closest proximity to the Soviet Union and that have the most favorable conditions for deploying U.S. nuclear arms and playing the roles of nuclear hostages. On this point it may be safely said that President Reagan's visit is an inspection tour to one of the areas that will most probably be turned into the theater of limited nuclear wars advocated by the United States.

Therefore, it can be said that President Reagan's visits to the East Asian countries, including Japan, have nothing in common with efforts to strengthen world peace. On the contrary, his visits may possibly lead to greater danger of wars and intensified tension in the Far East and the Pacific area.

U.S. DISSATISFIED WITH JAPANESE MILITARIZATION

LD301814 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo, 30 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports:

Japan's ruling circles are shocked. The Washington administration has publicly rebuked the head of the Japanese Government, Y. Nakasone, for not fulfilling "the military commitments he took upon himself." In a report published by the U.S. Defense Department, Japanese papers report today, dissatisfaction is expressed over the "extremely inadequate military efforts of Japan." The Pentagon has placed personal responsibility for the slow rate of militarization at Nakasone's door.

As is clear from reports in the local press, the irritation across the ocean is not only being caused by -- in Washington's view -- the "inadequate" rate of Tokyo's military preparations, but also by the entire 5-year program of Japan's military construction for the 1983-87 period which has been called "out of date" and "not responding to the spirit of the times."

The U.S. military department's assertions came as a shock to the Japanese ruling circles who, in their words, are doing everything to satisfy the demands of their "senior partner. Over the last few years Japan has far exceeded the NATO allies of the United States in the rate at which military expenditure has been increased. Concerning the 5-year military program, the government has planned to spend the astronomical sum of 16.4 trillion yen on its implementation. Japan's armed forces, formed in contravention of the Constitution, will be equipped with all the modern means of warfare. By 1987 they are to have 1,314 tanks, about 400 combat aircraft, and missile installations. The navy will acquire 49 combat vessels.

However, this rate does not suit the Reagan administration. Following Nakasone's brash statements concerning the "common nature of the fates of the United States and Japan" and his willingness to turn the Japanese archipelago into "an unsinkable aircraft carrier, Washington is demanding a "new spurt" from Tokyo in its continuation of the country's militarization. "Until such time as Japan is annually increasing its military expenditure by 10-12 percent instead of the current 7-8 percent, we shall view it as a country which i is not fulfilling its obligations," said Democratic Senator C. Levin during a discussion of the Pentagon report.

Japanese papers predict that the pressure on Japan is going to be stepped up in view of the visit by President R. Reagan planned for the end of this year.

PRAVDA COMMENTATOR ON KOREAN SOLIDARITY MONTH

PM301346 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Vyacheslav Razuvayev "Commentator's Column": "Defending Just Cause"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- A month of international solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the removal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the unification of the country on a peaceful democratic basis begins 25 June at the appeal of the WPC.

The causes of Korea's dismemberment date back to the beginning of the U.S. occupation of South Korea as far back as 1945, the subsequent creation of a separatist South Korean "state", and the aggression launched soon after against the DPRK.

Nearly 30 years have elapsed since the cease-fire and the signing of an armistice. However, tension in this part of Asia has not been eliminated but, on the contrary, has been increasing. A 40,000-strong contingent of U.S. troops and dozens of U.S. air and missile bases remain in the south of the country. Acts of armed provocation are being systematically organized against the DPRK.

The facts provide irrefutable evidence that the main cause of the growing tension in the Korean peninsula is the adventurist course of the U.S. ruling circles who are unrestrainedly cranking up the arms race. No longer restricting itself merely to militarizing the Seoul regime, Washington is now intensively transforming the south of the peninsula into its "strong point" and "shock bridgehead." The stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction which were shipped out during the aggressive war of 1950-1953 are constantly being replenished. The Reagan administration makes no secret of its intention to deploy additional new medium-range nuclear weapons and cruise missiles, as well as neutron weapons, in its South Korean domain. It is involving Japan increasingly actively in its program of rearming the dictatorial regime's army and is taking practical steps to form a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo military alliance. All of these actions are aimed not only against the DPRK, but also against other socialist countries and against the peace-loving peoples of Asia.

These militarist preparations by the Pentagon cannot fail to cause justified concern among the broad public circles, primarily in those countries close to whose borders they are being enacted. That is why for many years now the DPRK Government has been making and continues to make firm demands for the removal from the south of all the U.S. troops stationed there, and the granting to the Koreans of the opportunity to resolve the problems of reunification themselves without any external interference. Such a line accords with the aspirations of the entire Korean people who wish to live and work in a united democratic state. At the same time, it also accords with the interests of security in the Far East and throughout the world.

AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV RECEIVES DPRK COUNTERPART

PM291023 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Jun 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at the AUCCTU"]

[Text] A delegation from the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] Central Committee headed by U Chong-hak, vice chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, which is in the Soviet Union at the AUCCTU's invitation, was received 18 June by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev. During the meeting there was an exchange of experience of the trade unions' work and a discussion of questions of the further development of ties and cooperation between the USSR and DPRK trade unions. Taking part in the talk was V.Ye. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Department for Relations With Trade Unions in Socialist Countries.

DOST, KORNIYENKO MEET IN 'COMRADELY ATMOSPHERE'

PM302208 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover in Moscow"]

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA foreign minister, who stopped over here en route from Geneva, left Moscow for Kabul 29 June. During his stay in Moscow he had a talk with G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

DOST REPORTS ON RESULTS OF DRA-PAKISTAN TALKS

LD010954 Moscow TASS in English 0003 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Kabul June 30 TASS -- The Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has fully endorsed the provisions of the report of Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost on the results of the Afghan Pakistani talks that were held in Geneva with the mediation of representative of the United Nations Secretary General Diego Cordovez.

A statement by Shah Mohammad Dost circulated here by the BAKHIAR news agency, says that special attention at the talks was paid to the discussion of the question of ending interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Afghan delegation exerted various efforts toward achieving a greater mutual understanding on matters discussed by the sides.

The statement says that the Afghan side expressed the striving of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to continue constructive talks for the purpose of achieving political settlement of the existing problems.

SOVIET NAVY DETACHMENT CALLS AT COLOMBO

PM132045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jun 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On a Friendly Visit"]

[Text] Colombo, 10 Jun -- Under an accord reached, a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the large antisubmarine ship "Sposobniy," the escort ship "Grozyashchiy," and the tanker "Penchenga," under the command of Rear Admiral G.I. Semenov, has arrived in the port of Colombo on an official friendly visit. A reception in honor of the Soviet sailors was given by A.de Silva, commander of the Sri Lanka Navy.

HUNGARY'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS, UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS

PM301827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Gerasimov dispatch under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers: Topical Subject": "Taking a Confident Course"]

[Text] Budapest, 28 Jun -- Hungary's socioeconomic development is continuing along the path outlined by the 12th MSZMP Congress, NEPSZABADSAG writes in an editorial devoted to the results of the Hungarian National Assembly's summer session. Great work has been done over the past 3 years, the newspaper points out, to improve the key elements of economic planning and management. The system of prices and other economic regulators has begun functioning better, and at the same time the role of monitoring organs has been enhanced. Here full employment has been ensured, and the living standard reached by Hungarian working people has been maintained.

At the same time NEPSZABADSAG dwells on unresolved problems of the republic's national economy. The standard of production organization in the country still does not meet modern demands, and the efficiency of enterprises is not growing at a high enough pace. In this connection the newspaper points to the need to strengthen control and call people more strictly to account for omissions and for the nonfulfillment of adopted decisions. In the course of realizing the social program, more attention should be devoted to enhancing the well-being of large families and newlyweds and a certain section of pensioners, the newspaper points out.

SAVING RESOURCES STRATEGIC DIRECTION FOR POLAND

PM301823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch under the rubric "Fraternal Newspapers: Topical Subject": "Safeguarding Resources"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Jun -- In Poland today, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, the saving of resources is a necessary condition for surmounting economic difficulties and further developing the country's national economy. The newspaper points out that the plan for 1983-1985 provides for growth of 14-16 percent in industrial production. However, the supply of raw materials and supplies to industry is increasing on a smaller scale. This means that a considerable proportion of the increase in output has to be achieved through the careful expenditure of raw materials and supplies. Plants and factories, TRYBUNA LUDU continues, are drawing up their own programs of economies. The success of the matter depends on how realistically and seriously they are compiled. A thrifty attitude toward resources, the newspaper concludes, is not a temporary guideline but a strategic direction in the development of the Polish economy.

CPSU GROUP STUDIES FARMING ORGANIZATION IN ROMANIA

PM241119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, was in Romania from 13 through 20 June. It was acquainted with the RCP's experience of work in directing the development of agricultural production. The delegation was received by RCP Central Committee Secretary G. Stoica.

ZAGLADIN GRANTS INTERVIEW TO FRANCE INTER

LD302033 Paris Domestic Service in French 1720 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Interview granted by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department, to unidentified callers during France Inter's phone-in program presented by Claude Guillaumin -- live]

[Excerpts] [Guillaumin] Good evening, Mr Zagladin. You have been in Paris since the beginning of the week with a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet at the invitation of the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission. This is an interesting visit because it is the first resumption of official contacts between Paris and Moscow since the expulsion of 47 Soviet citizens in April which somewhat tarnished relations between the two capitals.

Two events have just taken place and it would be interesting to know what you think about them. I mean Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland and the impassioned and endlessly renewed debates on the Euromissiles with, on the one hand, NATO's intention to deploy Pershing missiles at the end of the year and, on the other hand, the Warsaw Pact summit during which this issue was discussed in particular. The listeners of France Inter naturally have many questions to ask and for the sake of clarity I am asking them to center these questions around three topics: Poland, the Euromissiles and, finally, French-Soviet relations.

[Unidentified caller] Hello, good evening. I would like to ask our Soviet friend the following question: The cruise and Pershing missiles do not represent a threat to the Soviets as long as they do not attack us. So, why do these missiles bother the Soviet Union? Does it mean that the Soviets want to be able to attack us from a position of strength?

[Zagladin] Thank you for the question. The plans that exist today in the United States have existed since 1977; that is, the plans to transfer Europe into a battlefield, the plans for a first-strike surprise attack, and so forth. These plans are very similar to those which existed earlier; that is why we are very concerned about this, concerned for ourselves, and concerned for Europe because in the end this is a threat to the whole of Europe. This is why we do not want these Pershing and cruise missiles on European territory. On the contrary, we propose eliminating all nuclear weapons in Europe, or to substantially reduce those that already exist. Thus our goal, our objective -- an objective which, I think, is a good one for all European people -- is to reduce or eliminate all nuclear weapons in Europe. That is our reply.

[Guillaumin] And if you do not obtain satisfaction on this point, does this mean that you envisage eventually -- if NATO deploys the Pershings at the end of the year in Europe -- strengthening your SS-20 potential?

[Zagladin] I am not divulging our plans, but we will certainly reply. We will reply first of all by making a riposte to this threat which will be created by the Pershing and cruise missiles; that is to say, in order to reply to these missiles, and secondly, since these are American missiles, without doubt, then it is not Europe which is our target. These are American missiles. We will reply, with respect to the United States, by reaching American territory with the same speed with which the Pershings can reach the Soviet Union.

[Guillaumin] But for the moment there are no Pershings in Europe, but there are SS-20's.

[Zagladin] Yes, that's true. You are right.

[Guillaumin] Therefore you have tactical superiority over Europe?

[Zagladin] Let us divide up the question: First, we do have SS-20 missiles, and others -- SS-4 and SS-5 as well. But these missiles, which are in principle medium-range missiles, have existed in Europe since 1960. They were brought in response to American missiles, American aircraft, American submarines, American aircraft carriers which exist today in Europe as well. Therefore, it was a long time ago that we brought in these weapons, and since 1977 we have renewed and modernized these weapons, replacing old missiles with new ones. This is true, this is a fact. So, do these missiles threaten Europe? No, definitely not. First of all because ...

[Guillaumin interrupts] Why, then, are they there?

[Zagladin] Why are they there? Well, they are there to reply to the nuclear forces of the countries of the Atlantic pact which are on European territory. I will not give you our figures, I will give you the American figures, or the English figures, of the Strategic Institute in London. Even they say that the Atlantic alliance has at present 960, yes 960 (?delivery) systems of different sorts, while the Soviet Union has 945; those are the figures of the Strategic Institute in London. We agree more or less with these figures. In any case there are slightly less than 1,000 on both sides. So we proposed reducing, eliminating all of these weapons -- missiles, aircraft carriers, and so on -- so that Europe is completely free from nuclear weapons. That is our goal, the goal we are fighting for. Of course, if the threat from the other side is increased, then we will reply, but it is not a threat on our part, it is rather...We are saying quite simply that if the threat is increased, we shall reply, that is all.

[Unidentified caller] Good evening Mr. Zagladin. I would like to know if, in the Geneva talks, the Soviet Union is prepared to reduce its SS-20 nuclear warheads, assuming that the United States does the same; do you think that the Soviet Union is ready to make this concession in order to preserve peace, in other words, in order to avert catastrophe?

[Zagladin] We have made many proposals on that score; the first proposal is eliminating them all as I have already said. We are now proposing a substantial reduction in nuclear weapons in Europe. We are ready, for example, to reduce our nuclear weapons from over 900 to 300 -- that would be the first stage, or one of the first stages to (?reducing everything). So we proposed first of all to reduce our nuclear weapons to 300 carriers [vecteurs]; that is, 160 missiles and about 140 aircraft.

But in the West, especially in France, they are (?very) attentive to public opinion. For example, since France is not taking part in this [word indistinct] decision, there are no American missiles on its territory, but French public opinion is concerned about it, interested in it, (?no less than) the Atlantic allies are. We have listened, we have heard people say that it is necessary to talk not only about carriers but also about warheads. Now we are saying that we are ready to establish an equal number of warheads on both sides, to substantially reduce the number of...

[Guillaumin interrupts] But it is not simple a question of (?mathematics), it is not simply a question of numbers of warheads or numbers of missiles.

[Zagladin] It is often said that if the Soviet Union does not deploy new missiles and limits itself to the number of weapons that it had in 1976, before the SS-20, then everything would be fine. But our proposal reduces the number of not only our carriers, but also our warheads, our nuclear charges, to a figure less than what we had in 1976.

[Guillaumin] Yes, but Mr Zagladin, you know very well that when you talk about balance you are calling for a balance between East and West. In your calculations, it seems that you are including the French forces and also the British forces, which are both independent of the NATO forces. So where is the balance? Who began deploying SS-20's back in 1976, which are, as you say, no threat to Europe, but which are targeted directly on Europe?

[Zagladin] Just as the French missiles are targeted on us?

[Guillaumin] But these are independent forces!

[Zagladin] But they are still targeted on us. We cannot ignore this. We are not proposing to France that these forces should be reduced, nor that they should be limited -- nothing of the sort. We do not want to talk with anyone about the French nuclear weapons. This is an independent force. In the end the Soviet Union is in favor of a France which is independent and also strong; that is a factor for peace in Europe. But since these missiles are targeted on us, and this has been stated straight out in the French parliament, we must take them into account.

However, we are counting the forces of the countries of the Atlantic alliance, the Atlantic alliance of which France is a part; France is a country which knows how to live up to its word, which knows how to live up to its obligations. We know this, and no one is contesting it.

[Guillaumin] But you are surely not going to reproach us for that.

[Zagladin] No, no, no. I do not reproach you for that. I note it in a positive manner, in fact, because if one is a member of an alliance, one must accept the obligations, naturally. But this alliance is set against us, and therefore we have to take it into account. There is another thing. History has shown in the Atlantic alliance there are three powers, three states which have nuclear weapons. All right, so they are independent weapons, but the weapons are there. We, the Soviet Union, are only a single country. Let me ask you a question: Do you think it would be much better if, in the Warsaw Pact, three states possessed nuclear weapons as well?

[Guillaumin] But if one country alone, that is to say the Soviet Union, represents the equivalent in force and in power of the three others -- the United States, Britain, and France -- then there is no need for you to have two more countries on your side with them.

[Zagladin] But you are not answering the question.

[Guillaumin] But, Mr. Zagladin, this would suppose that....

[Zagladin interrupts] But in that case, everything....

[Guillaumin interrupts, continuing his sentence] ...that you were going to (?provide) them with the nuclear weapons.

[Zagladin] That is not necessarily the case. We have nuclear weapons, and we are ready to destroy these weapons and rid European soil of all nuclear weapons.

But my question is a different one: If there were three countries, two of which had independent weapons on both sides, then would not the situation be equal? In general terms now, to the extent to which one has the impression that the Geneva talks are at a standstill like other previous negotiations were at a standstill, do you not believe that this is just the type of topic that Andropov and Reagan should talk face to face about?

[Zagladin] We have always said that we were not against a summit meeting. We were rather in favor of this; it was in fact our proposal that a meeting with President Reagan should be organized. This was a proposal made by Mr Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is not our fault that the meeting has not yet taken place. Indeed, this meeting must be first prepared like any other summit meeting, but, finally, this is very necessary and it is our position today. [sentence as heard]

[Guillaumin] Has Yuriy Andropov sent an invitation to Ronald Reagan?

[Zagladin] No invitation has been sent but it was stated repeatedly that our position has not changed. Unfortunately, we have no answer to this. Moreover, they say in America that this meeting is not to be ruled out except that it will be for 1984. I do not conceal the fact that for us this looks like a preelection maneuver.

[Guillaumin] One last question on this topic before we go on to he question of Poland. Do you think, Mr Zagladin, that this problem of missiles in Europe could be the cause of a serious crisis between East and West, let us say? Is this the number one problem that must be solved?

[Zagladin] Certainly, certainly. This represents the biggest threat to international relations, and to peace in Europe. I will remind you of another case, in 1962, the Cuban crisis. Having noticed that there were some, not many, Soviet missiles in Cuba, the United States prepared to declare war, to start war in any case. Certainly, we shall not do it. It is not our custom to think of war but, certainly, very grave and serious conclusions must be drawn: The Soviet Union will never stop the struggle for peace, in any circumstances. It is, however, better that these circumstances should be better ones rather than worse ones.

[Unidentified caller] How do you explain that Polish workers decided to set up a free trade union in 1980; whereas in accordance with Marxist logic they should normally be in power in a so-called socialist regime?

[Guillaumin] This trade union, this workers' trade union, should normally be in power in a socialist regime.

[Zagladin] Ah, yes, I see. I do not agree. I only wanted to say that I understand the question. [Words indistinct] your question can be divided into two questions, practically. The first part of the question concerns the causes for which Polish workers founded the Solidarity trade union in 1980. These causes are quite clear. Well, they are the errors which had been committed. The situation in that country was not normal. There were mistakes and shortcomings. The organizing of this trade union -- at least at the beginning -- constituted a reply to this situation, to these errors, by the workers. It was the expression of a desire to change the situation and to eliminate these errors, to correct this legacy of the past and proceed forward. So these are the causes which are real and well-known.

In the second part of your question you say that Marxist logic provides for trade unions to possess power. This is not true. Please do excuse me, but Marxist logic says that it is the working class which must possess power; the working class with its organizations, both political and trade unionist.

First of all, politically this means the political party of the working class. Well, this is a bit theoretical, but trade unions play a great role in socialist society, like in our country for instance. Let me give you an example: A special law has been adopted in our country on labor collectives. [Words indistinct] for the first time the role of labor collectives in governing the country, in discussion and decisionmaking. The law stipulates that the trade unions play a great role not only from the economic and social point of view but also from the political point of view. We have a law on trade unions that was adopted several years ago. This law will be amended since there is a new Constitution now. This law will be amended in accordance with the new Constitution and the new law on labor collectives.

So we are saying that yes, it is true that trade unions should play a great role in governing the country as an expression of the opinion of the working class.

[Guillaumin] But when a trade union represents -- as they say -- 10 million people, do you not think that it expresses the views of the working class as a whole?

[Zagladin] Well, 10 million, 5 million. Of course every trade union expresses the opinions of a part of the working class or of a great part of the working class.

But there is another thing speaking about the situation in Poland and I would not like to discuss problems which concern our Polish friends, but...

[Guillaumin interrupts] But which concern you directly, after all.

[Zagladin] As far as I can see the Polish problem rather concerns the French.

[Unidentified caller] (?But I come) from a socialist country, Mr. Zagladin.

[Zagladin] Yes, yes, that is true. But the situation in other countries, namely in our country, is much less interesting.

[Guillaumin] No, not at all. This is best proved by your presence here.

[Zagladin] Yes, that is right, perhaps. But I have been here for 1 week and I see -- I do not reproach anybody personally with anything -- that the image of our country conveyed by the French media is not a true image; it is a distorted image and distorted in the wrong way. Let us finish with it and pass to your question.

[Guillaumin] Well, the trip of Pope John Paul II was an event not only for Poles and for the French who, as you say, were very much interested by it; the visit was an almost worldwide event which was covered by the press...

[Zagladin interrupts] Do you mean that the Pope's visit to France was less successful [words indistinct]?

[Guillaumin] Yes, I think so. I think that it was less important from many points of view. But I would like to know what you think about this visit?

[Zagladin] It was a religious visit. This is a normal thing since there are many Catholics; Poland is a country where there are many believers, many Catholics. So it is quite normal that the pope would make a journey like that. I repeat that it was not a political journey but a religious one.

The pope himself confirmed this. Well, now the visit has ended and it showed one thing which, by the way, is well-known to you and to us, namely that Poland is a Catholic country. There are many believers, many people who were enthralled by the opportunity to see and hear the pope.

[Guillaumin] You (?think) that the pope's visit can be limited only to the masses which were celebrated and attended by hundreds of thousands of persons?

[Zagladin] The pope said....

[Guillaumin interrupts] He said a number of things.

[Zagladin] Yes, he said what he wanted to say. But when people started to say in the West -- for in our country nothing was said on this subject -- that it was a political visit, that it was an interference into internal Polish affairs, the Vatican immediately issued a denial stating that it was a religious visit and that the pope did not want to interfere in Polish internal affairs.

[Guillaumin] But you know full well that politics are everywhere.

[Zagladin] Yes, this is true. Politics are everywhere but the goal was not political but religious.

[Guillaumin] Briefly, in conclusion on this problem of Poland: Do you feel, Mr Zagladin, that the pope's visit will change the relations between the government, the state, the Polish Church, former Solidarity trade union and, in general, the Polish people?

[Zagladin] There are many, many things in Poland which are changing and which have already changed. If you take, for example, the situation in the past year: the state of emergency has been to a large extent lifted; a national front has been set up which is a very interesting organization; new trade unions have been formed, organized, and registered with the courts; the economy has virtually recovered, or is starting to recover, its pace; and exports are being resumed. Therefore, many things are changing. I believe that even the Polish Government and state are envisaging further changes in the functioning of the country's institutions where the viewpoints of the workers and of other cross-sections of the population will be taken into account. It is therefore certain that these changes will continue through the exact nature of these changes is difficult for me to predict. I would not like to discuss problems which are under the jurisdiction of the Polish Government, all the more so because the situation in the country is not simple. Everything must be done on our part as well as on your part and the part of others to help out, and your, Polish friends to emerge from this difficult situation and go back to a normal life. I believe it is the desire of all of us.

[Guillaumin] Do you not think that the general development in Poland after this visit by Pope John Paul II is positive rather than negative despite the 10 million Poles who came to acclaim John Paul II and who thus voted with their feet, so to speak?

[Zagladin] They voted for religion. I think that the main fact which must be taken into account, and we must not delude ourselves here [words indistinct] the main fact is that there is discontent in Poland, there are people who want changes, and these changes are taking place, but the great majority of the Polish people are for socialism. They want changes, they want the system to work better; they want to chang things, but they are for socialism, and that is the main factor, factor number one. There you are, that is what I wanted to say.

[Unidentified caller] Good evening Mr Zagladin. First of all I want to compliment you on your excellent practical knowledge of the French language and then I want to ask you the following question: One has the feeling that relations between the Soviet Union and France have somewhat worsened since 2 years ago, that is, since the left's advent to power. In fact, many French would have expected under these circumstances, an improvement of relations between the two countries. I would like to ask you, what is your government's view of the situation?

[Zagladin] After the arrival of the leftist French Government to power we expected, indeed believed, that relations would improve further and faster. This expectation has not yet been met. We do not see a development such as we would have liked but, at the same time, it is true, you are right, there are facts and elements which could have caused some disappointment. We have spoken quite openly about this with our French friends, the National Assembly deputies. I am here at the invitation of the National Assembly as a member of our parliament's Foreign Affairs Commission. I must tell you that we have discussed things. The discussion was very interesting and very fruitful, very useful and frank. Neither of us hid anything from the other. We have notably expressed some disappointment....

[Guillaumin interrupts] By frank and friendly discussions do you mean to use a very diplomatic term which does not mean much?

[Zagladin] No, moreover I am not a diplomat. I am speaking in human terms because from the human point of view the discussions were very fine, open and neither of us hid anything from the other, nothing was exaggerated. We tried to find common points on all problems and issues discussed.

[Gullaumin] Then, what currently separates Paris and Moscow?

[Zagladin] My impression, because I do not know what my French friends are thinking, and they are indeed friends because I have known them for years, my view is therefore that the number one problem dividing us with regard to foreign policy is the problem of the missiles. In this case, [words indistinct]. I am not pessimistic. I believe that discussions must continue and that sooner or later we shall reach a common conclusion, all the more so because on the (?principles) of French policy -- peace and disarmament -- disarmament -- we are very close. We have common aims. We have different ways (?of implementing them). We have different assessments, but the aims are the same. Moreover, we have supported in the strongest and most efficient way the French proposal to convene a conference on disarmament in Europe. We hope that after Madrid this conference will be convened. Proposals have already indicated a date for the convening and we are glad about it. That is it.

[Gillaumin] If one is to speak of bilateral problems and economic problems, Soviet newspapers and media have taken an extremely critical stand toward the French Government's economic policy.

[Zagladin] Oh, no. I do not agree with you there. If we are speaking of our economic relations I can say two things: First of all, a very positive assessment is made of the policy of the French Government which favors exchanges between the two countries, which have no come to an agreement with [words indistinct]. The second thing that we can note is that there has been an imbalance in our exchanges. We discussed this in Moscow last year with the delegation of French parliamentarians, and we agreed -- we wrote this into the communique -- that it is necessary to reduce this imbalance, or to eliminate it altogether. Then from our side we undertook serious measures; we held discussions, we drafted contracts with France -- contracts for billions of francs, and now we are able to note that the imbalance is disappearing.

On the French side a certain apprehension was expressed regarding the future because if France begins to import Soviet gas then the balance could change again.

But even now, on both sides, very serious measures are being taken so as not to enable the situation to (?deteriorate), so as to have more developed trade, to have contracts on [words indistinct]

[Guillaumin] Here is a question which I will sum up as I have been doing frequently up to now. A number of listeners wanted to ask you if, finally, French-Soviet relations were not easier under De Gaulle, Pompidou, and Giscard d'Estaing, who were not, apparently, as favorably disposed toward the Soviet regime.

[Zagladin] Each era has its own kind of relations, its own kind of problems. To make a mechanical comparison is a very simplistic thing, a much too simplistic thing, and I...

[Guillaumin interrupts] But what is (?your opinion) on the (?relative positions) which exist between a socialist France and...

[Zagladin interrupts] But France is not yet socialist, it is governed by a leftist government, that is true, but what I am saying is that when the left came to power we has great expectations, but these expectations have not yet been fulfilled. Let us start from there. I do not mean that the French Government and President Mitterrand in particular, is doing little for their development. President Mitterrand has just sent a telegram to Mr Andropov in which he states his very clear wish for the fruitful development of bilateral relations. We have discussed and we have noted that there is this wish, that there are very good prospects for the future, even if there are disagreements and discussions. These exist, but (?how could they not) exist? We can see the path for the future improvement of our relations and we are sure that these relations will develop in a constructive manner.

[Guillaumin] Mr Zagladin, to conclude: I was saying earlier that as far as missiles are concerned it would perhaps be better if Reagan and Andropov met and discussed openly these questions in a face to face meeting. I will conclude by asking you the same question with regard to French-Soviet relations. Would it not be better for Andropov and Mitterrand to meet and discuss their issues openly?

[Zagladin] I personally would be delighted to see such a meeting. I believe it would be a useful one. I do not know whether (?I am letting this out or not), but today, this morning, when concluding our meeting, all interlocutors spoke in favor of such a meeting. Therefore the climate is ready for it.

[Guillaumin] Do you think this meeting would serve anything?

[Zagladin] One must prevent such a meeting from being purely for protocol purposes but, on the other hand, if the heads of state meet and discuss the problems and start understanding each other better it is already something even if (?one cannot reach a decision) [words indistinct] This meeting must certainly be prepared. In principle such a meeting can be useful and we have always thought so.

[Guillaumin] There are rumors that Mr. Andropov is not in good health. Is this true?

[Zagladin] No, no, no. This is not true. He is working well. He is working hard and is receiving many foreigners so that everyone can see he is doing his work in a very efficient manner.

[Guillaumin] You know how important the health of a head of state can be?

[Zagladin] I understand fully well and that is why I tell you with satisfaction that he is well.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON BUSH'S W. EUROPEAN TOUR

FRG Visit Viewed

PM291323 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "G. Bush's Counterfeit Currency"]

[Text] Last Saturday, 25 June, U.S. Vice President George Bush found himself on the left bank of the Rhine, in the city of Krefeld, for the following purpose: to commemorate festively, together with his official West German hosts, the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the first German settlers in North America. This date is respectable and important in many respects, and even more so since about one in four of today's U.S. citizens has German roots centuries or only decades in the past.

But, of course, it was not just respect for historical roots that prompted the U.S. vice president to board his jet and fly to Europe, even though this route can now be covered much faster and more comfortably than 300 years ago. Mr Bush flew in to intercede on behalf of a "settler" whom, as a gesture to repay a kindness, America is now sending to West Germany. A day prior to Bush's arrival in Krefeld this "settler" underwent yet another test, the 14th, in the desert spaces of the U.S. state of New Mexico and, according to the announcement, "hit the target." It bears the name of a U.S. general and the reader, I think, has already gathered that I am talking about the Pershing-II missile.

In his speech about common roots and spiritual values the vice president, to avoid arousing passions, diplomatically made no mention of the missiles. But he was, nonetheless, correctly understood. A 20,000-strong antimissile demonstration took place in Krefeld. The bulletproof limousine was pelted with stones and bottles. Over 100 demonstrators were arrested. Chancellor Helmut Kohl apologized to the American and assured him that the FRG Government "will not give in to street terror."

Since 1980 the ancient German city of Krefeld has been widely known to the world as the home of the Krefeld Appeal. It calls on the FRG Government to renounce the deployment of U.S. missiles on West German territory. The appeal has become an active form for mobilizing the public. It has been signed by over 4 million people. And Krefeld is again the center of attention. Bush arrived to glorify the past and threaten the future. This is why people replied to his words with stones.

But the protests and the curses have not interrupted the U.S. emissary's itinerary and have not forced him to give up his plans. His tour started at the end of last week and will continue until 7 July, taking in Britain, the FRG, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Ireland, and Iceland. In Britain and the FRG Bush was checking on allied governments' loyalty to the pledge to receive the U.S. missiles, and he was convinced that, yes, they are loyal. During his visits to the north European countries, where antinuclear feelings are widespread, the vice president will, depending on circumstances, try to muffle criticism of the U.S. policy or to block the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone, which has recently received growing support from the public and official circles.

The dual reception given to Bush in Krefeld is symbolic of the political situation in West Europe 5 months prior to the start of the deployment of U.S. missiles. On the one hand, the policy which exacerbates the threat of nuclear war is encountering stronger and stronger opposition and condemnation. A convincing example is provided by the world assembly of peaceloving forces held last week in Prague. Antiwar demonstrations are being organized in many European and U.S. cities. On the other hand, official circles in the West have never before spoken with such frankness about the deployment of U.S. "Pershings" and "Tomahawks" as a settled matter which is not subject to any further postponement.

It has to be recalled that George Bush is by no means a rare visitor to Western Europe. His last visit took place last January and February. At that time Washington was still insisting on the "zero option," as a result of which the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva have been deadlocked for over a year. The "zero" was obviously no longer attractive from a propaganda viewpoint. Having sounded out the allies, Bush returned home with the outline idea of the "interim solution." After several weeks of deliberations in Washington it was approved and publicly announced by President Reagan. The changed U.S. approach pursued the same goal -- to block the talks. Really, this goal was not hard to attain while refusing to take the British and French arms into account in calculating the total balance of medium-range nuclear forces in Europe.

And so, we have a new visit by Bush. The camouflage clothing has been discarded now. His London visit was followed by the announcement of agreement between the two sides on a "tough approach" to the missile question. Chancellor Kohl, for his part, on welcoming the visitor, put matters thus: "Unless a miracle occurs at the talks -- and everyone says that this will not happen -- the deployment of missiles will take place."

To expect miracles is an unusual stance for a statesman. Kohl did not explain what he meant. We offer two alternatives as a guess. The United States, and its allies with it, adopt a constructive position at the Geneva talks, taking into account the realities of the existing situation, among them the by no means mythical but very real British and French missiles aimed at the Soviet Union. In view of the current, far from serious U.S. approach to the talks, this elementary realism would perhaps be a "miracle" on their part. On the other hand, could it be that the miracle expected by the West is for the Soviet Union to consent to an agreement placing it in an unequal position and its security under threat? Maybe the FRG chancellor did have this "miracle" in mind, rather than anything else, and was assuming with good reason that it will "not happen."

Some two weeks ago I wrote in this spot in the newspaper's columns that as November-December -- the time when the first Pershing and cruise missiles will be delivered and installed -- approaches, the propaganda camouflage of this action is changing. At the Western summit meeting in Williamsburg, followed by the NATO Council session in Paris, people started hinting and openly saying: Do not expect any results from the talks before the deployment of the missiles; once the U.S. missiles are in place matters in Geneva will start moving better. This is the last stage of the public's deception which began with the NATO "two-track decision" in December 1979. And now, after the "zero option" and the "intermediate solution," George Bush and his interlocutors in NATO countries are putting even more cynically into circulation a new counterfeit currency in an attempt to calm the doubts, alarms, and fears of West Europeans.

Arrives in Oslo

LD292222 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1842 GMT 29 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" Program presented by political observer Lev Novikov]

[Text] Here is a report which we have just received. U.S. Vice President Bush arrived in the Norwegian capital of Oslo today. On Thursday he is to meet the Norwegian prime minister and other members of the government. According to agency reports, the main topic of the talks will be the installation of American nuclear missiles in Europe. It is therefore not surprising that included in the itinerary is a call to the NATO general headquarters which is located in a suburb of the Norwegian capital.

Discusses Missile Deployment

LD301144 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Oslo June 30 TASS -- The Norwegian capital has been another leg in the West European propaganda tour of the United States Vice-President George Bush. Addressing correspondents he immediately showed his hand declaring that the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles was a settled issue and that the NATO member-countries must show solidarity and firmness on this question. The Washington envoy once again resorted to routine assertions about a "Soviet military threat" and advocated strengthening of the northern flank of NATO where the United States assigns the main part to Norway.

During his talks with Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, the American vice-president insisted on Norway intensifying war preparations and accelerating the implementation of the Pentagon plans for the preliminary storing of heavy American arms and military hardware for United States Marines.

Local political observers believe that after Bush at the London talks had obtained the consent to the deployment of new American missiles in Britain ahead of schedule, i.e. before the outcome of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, the United States vice-president now exerts arrogant pressure on other West European countries with the object of accelerating implementation of NATO's nuclear missiles plans.

In this context West European observers draw attention to the fact that precisely at the time of Bush's European tour the Netherlands Defence Minister Jacob de Ruiter announced that Bunsdrecht, south of Rotterdam, had been selected as a possible site for the deployment of 48 American cruise missiles. As shown by the mighty wave of protests by peace champions sweeping the Netherlands immediately after this announcement, the public of the country are not going to accept at face value assertions by Jacob de Ruiter that this step of the government, which created a threat to the security of the Netherlands, allegedly is a "purely technical decision."

Subs, NATO, Bush Linked

LD302152 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Norwegian military command has announced that another mysterious submarine has appeared in the northern territorial waters of Norway. Here is a commentary from Viktor Olin of our staff:

The area where the search of the submarine is underway has been closed for private individuals, vessels and aircraft. The Air Force and the Navy were ordered to use all means at their disposal to find the submarine. Six antisubmarine missiles have already been fired. The implication is that the submarine in question belongs to the Soviet Union. Everything proceeds along the scenario that has been acted out on several occasions off the shores of Sweden and Norway in recent months. But there are several new elements in what is going on now. The search coincided with the arrival in Norway of the American Vice President George Bush, and with the major NATO exercises codenmaned "Baltic Operations 83."

All these events are directly linked with each other. The most important stage of Mr Bush's tour of western Europe takes him to Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Iceland where the idea of making northern Europe a nuclear free zone is gaining growing support. That idea was described as senseless by President Reagan shortly before Mr Bush left for Western Europe.

The NATO maneuvers follow the Soviet Union's proposals for holding talks with parties concerned on making the Baltic Sea a non-nuclear zone. According to press reports the main objective of the maneuvers is to reaffirm the right of NATO warships and above all the United States' warships to enter the Baltic Sea carrying nuclear weapons. In other words, the noisy campaign over the search for a mysterious submarine coincided with the stepping up of the NATO and United States' efforts to discredit the popular idea of making northern Europe a nuclear-free zone. These efforts rely on the [word indistinct] allegations about a Soviet military threat. Besides, the campaign is aimed at facilitating the so-called creeping penetration of nuclear weapons to the north of Europe through Denmark and Norway which are members of NATO.

The Reagan administration and the NATO leadership attach top priority to distracting public attention in the north of Europe away from the support extended by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the desire of the north European public to get rid of the nuclear threat. The explosions in a fjord in northern Norway are another attempt to silence the extensive public response to the results of the Moscow summit.

GONZALEZ 'FORCED TO BOW' TO U.S. DURING VISIT

PM291357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 5

["International Commentary" by correspondent V. Vernikov: "What Did the Trip Across the Ocean Achieve?"]

[Text] Madrid -- Spanish Government head F. Gonzalez has completed a trip to the United States. The "file of problems" which he took with him was, in the newspapers' opinion, bulky and heavy: economic disorder in Spain itself, its gigantic trade deficit with the United States, barriers in the way of joining the Common Market, the long-lasting argument with Britain about Gibraltar, relations with NATO, and the situation in Central America.

"It looks as though Spain still needs special U.S. support to survive and the very existence of democracy in the country depends on Reagan's approval of its actions in the international arena," the newspaper EL PAIS wrote in connection with the visit.

The U.S. side hastened to assure public opinion that mutual agreement was reached during the talks held. But, as the Spanish press has noted, U.S. pressure was so strong that the Spanish Government head was forced to bow to the United States.

Attention here is drawn to the statement by F. Gonzalez that Spain must give its opinion on joining NATO in the first quarter of 1985. What does this mean? In the first place, that the referendum announced in the Spanish Socialist Workers Party election program will take place in any case and that the government will "try to study this question in all its finer details, concentrating its attention on the advantages for Spain" from its integration within the North Atlantic bloc.

It is not hard to see that this ambiguous position, just like its pro-Atlantic overtones, is radically different from the views with which the socialists went to the ballot box in October 1982. Now there is no longer any talk about the "shame arising from the forced integration of the country in NATO," but rather about the "expediency and necessity to strengthen national defense, involving a certain degree of integration in NATO, about which the Spanish people will be asked to give their opinion in the referendum," the same EL PAIS wrote. In other words, it all depends on the casuistic formulation of the question to be put before public opinion, and not on the innermost nature of the problem on which the absolute majority of Spaniards have quite a firm view: "No to NATO!"

According to press reports, during his U.S. trip and his talks with R. Reagan, F. Gonzalez tried not only to reassure the U.S. Government and businessmen regaring his economic policy and mutual relations with NATO but also to tie up these questions with two other -- the country's entry into the Common Market and the solution of the Gibraltar problem. The Spanish head of government made it clear to his interlocutors that the country expects U.S. help in satisfying its "long-standing aspirations and strivings." And, as the observers note, in deciphering the "logic behind the proclamation of the date for the referendum" on Spain's NATO membership, it is necessary to start from the prior possibility of the country's admission to the Common Market and a positive outcome to talks on the future of the present British colony.

To sum up, there is completely open bargaining in which both sides know their demands and their possibilities. On the question of establishing peace in Central America the Spanish Government head tried the far-from-easy fate of a mediator, and it was made clear to him that he hardly succeeded in this. As for the rest, he acted as a junior bloc partner, firmly obeying the views and demands of the present U.S. Administration. As regards bilateral relations, judging by local press evaluations F. Gonzalez managed to convince U.S. businessmen of the expediency and advantage of investing their capital in the country's economy, although the problem of balancing U.S.-Spanish trade remains rather vague.

The Spanish Government chairman's U.S. visit has raised a whole range of puzzling questions in the country concerning the clear change from the socialists' former positions on fundamental foregin political issues. Obvious concessions to U.S. pressure can be seen. "We must be firm and mature" -- F. Gonzalez repeated this phrase many times during his visit, as if to explain in advance the inevitable criticism from those forces which stand for an independent and peaceloving Spanish foreign policy.

COMMENTATOR ANALYZES ITALIAN ELECTION RESULTS

LD292316 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1900 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Lev Makarevich commentary]

[Text] June 26 and 27 were marked in Italy by an almost Shakespearean drama: To be or not to be, that is the question. The answer should have shown whether Italy shared the events that had already happened these last few years in the United States, the FRG and Britain where the right-wing forces started to decide and shape domestic and foreign policies. Or whether we would have seen repeated what had happened in France, Greece, Sweden, Spain, and Portugal, countries where the left-wing parties won the majority of the votes.

The problem was of primary importance because the advent to power of the Reagan administration in the United States, the victory of the block of Christian parties in West Germany, and the reelection of the Conservatives in Britain are judged by certain Western circles as a victory for Reaganism and Thatcherism; that is to say the victory of policies oriented toward the spontaneous forces of the capitalist market, free competition and private enterprise, and reduction of social programs. It is said that such policies are valid not only economically, that is to say from the point of view of slowing down the inflation rate, but also politically in so far as it would ensure to be Conservatives victory despite the existence of nearly 3 million unemployed. However, nobody speaks of the majority system in Britain, the wave of chauvinism caused by the Falklands crisis, the division of the opposition, and other factors which guaranteed success to Thatcher's party.

Taking this background into account, in Italy some people expected the victory of the conservatives as a pleasant inevitability.

Even the Christian Democrat Party bristled with optimism. By making a number of changes obviously in order to confuse the public, and brandishing the Italian version of Reagan's program of economic austerity, the Christian Democrats went to the polls with only one aim: to obtain an easy victory. The confidence of the Christian Democrats was also due to the fact that a large section of the employers joined the party to which they linked their hopes placing at the disposal of Christian Democracy their purses and political weight. We recall that the Christian Democrat lists contained such names as Guido Carli, Walter Mandelli, Giovanni D'urso, and other well-known representatives of industrial and financial circles.

The conviction gained ground among the Italian employers that by renewing the facade of the Christian Democrats and by including in a future government the representatives of technocracy, it would have been possible to take Italy out of the crisis with the help of rigid socioeconomic measures. Therefore, all that remained was to convince millions of electors that June 26 and 27 were the days on which they had to express their views on these changes. They certainly expressed their views. The elections resulted in an unprecedented defeat of Christian Democracy which won only 32.4 percent of the votes, a fall from the roof in literal terms. Many electors who previously cast their votes to the Christian Democrats did not believe in the reviving force of Reaganism, a policy which has thrust the Italian economy into a deep crisis from which it has not been able to move for 3 years now. And then there is unemployment which threatens to exceed the limit of 3 million and the 16 percent inflation rate, one of the highest in West Europe.

The Italian people did not believe in the changes in the directorate of the Christian Democrats where the right wing still keeps control. The Italian people did not believe in the party's social policy which the employers used as a shield to deny new labor contracts to hundreds of thousands of white and blue collar workers.

The electors also failed to understand the incoherent attitude of the Socialist Party. The maneuvers of the Socialist leaders, the shifts from the Communist Party to Christian Democracy, from the trade unions, the flirting with the Employers Federation and the attempts to reconcile incompatible socioeconomic and political interests, the desire to have a finger in so many pies -- all these facts failed to enable the Socialists to win the hoped for 15-16 percent of the votes.

The Italian Communist Party preserved its positions. This is an incontrovertible success of the Communists against whom both in Italy and abroad there were aligned very influential forces. These forces tried to denigrate the democratic alternative proposed by the Communists, speculating on the difficulties of the left-wing party in France and of the Communist administrations of Rome, Turin, Naples and other Italian cities. The clergy also operated in that direction when they called upon the faithful to vote well, that is to say, cast their votes for Christian Democracy.

Another factor of the electoral campaign was the propaganda of abstentions which should have contributed to the defeat of the left-wing forces. The balance of forces which has emerged after the elections will no doubt make the consultations between the parties very difficult for the formation of the new government. The final defeat has enhanced the vulnerability of the Christian Democrat Party and hence the threat of pressures from the Socialist Party and other lay parties. Regarding the attempts of a number of politicians to preserve the five-party formula by making Christian Democracy concede positions during the distribution of the ministerial posts, we would have here only a palliative because, as before, the Communist Party -- Italy's second party -- would be disregarded and excluded from the government. And nearly one-third of the electors cast their vote for the Communists.

GREEK MERCHANT MARINE MINISTER IN USSR FOR VISIT

Arrival Noted

LD281635 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- Problems of mutual interest were discussed today at a meeting between Timofey Guzhenko, USSR minister of the merchant marine, and Yeoryios Katsifaras, the Greek minister of the merchant marine, who arrived on an official visit here on Monday.

They discussed among other things prospects for the development of bilateral carriage, opportunities for cooperation in chartering operations, and international sea shipping organizations. The guest expressed the wish to familiarise himself with the experience of training specialists of the merchant marine in the USSR. The meeting proceeded in a friendly, businesslike atmosphere.

The visit of the Greek minister will last a week. Apart from Moscow he is to go to Odessa and Leningrad.

Aliyev Meeting

LD291231 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- Gevdar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today Yeoryios Katsifaras, member of the Central Committee of the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK), minister of the merchant marine of Greece, now staying in the Soviet Union on a working visit.

They discussed Soviet-Greek cooperation in the field of navigation and ship repair and other questions of mutual interest.

Timofey Guzhenko, minister of the merchant marine of the USSR, was present at the meeting which took place in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

USSR-GREECE TOURISM AGREEMENT -- Moscow June 29 TASS -- An agreement signed between the Soviet Union and Greece provides for the extension of tourist exchanges. It was signed in Moscow today by Petr Abrasimov, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Tourism, and Costas Kiriazis, president of the Greek Tourist Agency. The agreement also envisions exchanges of experience, information, advertising publications, cooperation in personnel training, and organization of tourism weeks in both countries. Petr Abrasimov noted that the new agreement is an important step in the implementation of the long-term program of the development of bilateral economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation signed last February. Tourist exchanges between our countries are making good progress, Abrasimov said. We offer Greek tourists 20 itineraries, including visits to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Volgograd, Central Asian cities, and other tourist centres in all the union republics. [Excerpt] [Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 29 Jun 83 LD]

NEW TIMES SPECULATES ON U.S.-ISRAELI RELATIONS

LD301736 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 30 Jun 83

["What is Round the Corner?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- It was quite a short time ago that the Western press ascribed Reagan the wish to topple Begin. It was also quite a short time ago that U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger reprimanded the Israeli premier for his reluctance to reckon with America's interests, points out Dmitriy Volskiy, a political news analyst of the NEW TIMES weekly in an article "What Is Round the Corner," which was published in the issue of the weekly of July 1.

And then in mid-June, the same Weinberger declared in public: It is high time to resume "strategic cooperation with Israel, and the White House is actually giving a green light to the establishment by Tel Aviv of new militarised settlements in the occupied Arab territories. In other words, Washington is expressing its support for Israel's adventurist anti-Arab policy, thus cancelling the promises, which it quite recently so generously gave to conservative circles in the Arab world. What is behind this about-turn?

Yet, it would be, of course, not right to speak of some sharp changeover. The USA has always supported Israeli expansionism, and differences with Tel Aviv were only of a private, so to say, family nature. At hand now is a correction of the policy. And it is due not to the tactical calculations of the White House vis-a-vis Israel, but to the strategic designs of the American imperialist circles.

The Israeli military machinery has long been practically cooperating with the American troops, and not only with the units of the "Rapid Deployment Force" staying in Lebanon. The point at issue is a wider cooperation, firstly with the U.S. Central Command and secondly with the NATO HEADQUARTERS. This is the escalation of the military threat resulting from Reagan's Middle East policy. It even goes beyond the framework of the Middle East. It is precisely why Washington is trying to maintain tensions in that area so as to use them as a potential fuse in a conflict of already not a local scale.

U.S., ISRAEL BLAMED FOR PALESTINIAN TENSIONS

LD301351 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut June 30 TASS -- U.S. and Israeli special services have lately sharply stepped up the attempts to discredit the Palestine resistance movement and to cast aspersions on its leadership. Those services are again putting into play the hackneyed accusations against the Palestine Liberation Organisation of "terrorism", of its alleged complicity in attempts on the lives of American representatives. Despite the categoric denial made by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, imperialist circles and their propaganda apparatus are trying to organise all sorts of "investigations"; impudent American-Israeli baiting of various Palestinian organisations is being revived again. Attempts are being made to speculate on divergences on some questions that arose at the Fatah organisation.

The opposition grouping of Colonel Abu Musa is known to have recently put forward a number of political demands to Yasir 'Arafat and other Fatah leaders. Among them, are demands of "collective leadership", revision of some military appointments, and tactical directives in activities of the Palestine resistance movement.

The divergencies resolved into armed clashes between separate Fatah formations in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley. There are casualties as a result of those clashes. The heightened situation in Fatah gave rise to profound anxiety of other Palestinian organisations and broad Arab public.

The statement of the joint leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, published in Damascus, stresses that it is unity of all echelons of the Palestinian revolution which is the earnest of the successful struggle for satisfaction of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinians, including their right to have an independent state of their own. The main aim of the Palestine Liberation organisation, the statement points out, is to thwart all plans of American imperialism, and above all the notorious "Reagan plan" on the Middle East.

Expressing serious concern over the dangerous development of events, the Algerian newspapwer ASH-SHA'B stresses that Israel and its overseas supporters alone gain from the aggravation of contradictions between Palestinians. The Moroccan newspaper L'OPINION holds the United States and other Western countries responsible for the obtaining crisis situation. The newspaper warns that those forces, carrying out their subversive activity, are seeking to change the development of events in their favour, to drive a wedge into the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the whole of the Arab world.

PLO EXECUTIVE MEETING, CEASE-FIRE REPORTED

Palestinian Cease-Fire

LD010851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] News agencies report that various groupings of the Palestinian organization Fatah within the PLO have reached an agreement on a cease-fire. It is also reported that a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee has been held in Tunis under the Chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat. It discussed the problems of the unity of the ranks of the Palestinian movement and the situation in the Near East.

PLO Meeting in Tunis

LD301852 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] In Tunis, the PLO Executive Committee has met under Yasir 'Arafat. The main issue concerning the various groups of the organization is the consolidation of its unity. Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, called on the Palestinian groups to stop the clashes and settle their differences in order to achieve cohesion in the struggle for the joint cause. It is not possible to say that there is one who does not understand the need for the unity of the PLO, vanguard of the Palestine struggle and the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians. Therefore, it must be assumed that everything will be done as soon as possible to make the PLO a harmonious force capable of defending the interests and rights of the tortured Palestinian Arab people. This is being demanded at present by officials in almost all Arab states. And this is the sincere interest of the real friends of the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples.

This was announced clearly in Moscow during the meeting between Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee Secretary, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and CPSU Central Committee secretary, with the delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party consisting of Secretary General George Hawi and member of the Political Bureau Nadim 'Abd as-Samad.

The meeting confirmed that the cohesion of all the nationalist forces in the Arab countries and the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement, for the basic national interests of the Arabs, acquire extraordinary importance in the current situation.

CHERNENKO MEETS WITH LEBANESE CP OFFICIALS

LD291853 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 29 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- A meeting has taken place today between Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party consisting of George Hawi, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party, and Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party.

The representatives of the CPSU outlined the decisions of the June 1983 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet aimed at the planned and comprehensive perfection of developed socialism, at improving international relations, at strengthening peace and at removing the threat of nuclear war. The delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party stressed the great international significance of these decisions and program statements and conclusions on major problems of our time put forward by Yuriy Andropov in his speech at the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee.

The participants in the meeting noted the dramatic growth of the aggressiveness of the ultra-reactionary forces led by U.S. imperialism and their attempts to reverse developments, and expressed the confidence that the concerted and vigorous actions of the peoples opposed to this adventuristic policy are capable of blocking its path, putting an end to the reckless arms race, and returning international relations onto the road of detente. The representatives of the Lebanese Communist Party spoke highly of the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and stated that those initiatives were playing a great role in strengthening the positions of all the forces opposed to the threat of war.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party stressed the particular importance of the meeting of the leaders of the countries of the socialist community in Moscow on June 28, 1983, and the urgent appeal made by them in their joint statement to the NATO countries and all the countries of the world to weigh up soberly and objectively the ominous tendencies of the present-day development of international relations and to draw sensible conclusions meeting the innermost interests of mankind. They emphasized the importance of the readiness voiced in that statement to pool efforts with all the countries regardless of their socio-political systems, with all those who stand for stronger peace and international security, in order to take practical steps to prevent the worst.

The representatives of the Lebanese Communist Party described the explosive situation in Lebanon caused by Israel's continued aggression since June 1982 with the open connivance of the United States, and also the growing resistance of the Lebanese people to the Israeli invaders.

The delegations of the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party strongly denounced the policy of conquests pursued by the Israeli ruling circles and stressed that the aggression and the occupation of a considerable part of Lebanese territory was a direct consequence of the Camp David deal and American-Israeli "strategic cooperation," aimed at establishing U.S. hegemony in the Middle East.

The sides stated that the capitulatory and unequal agreement imposed by the United States and Israel on Lebanon threatens its existence as a united and sovereign Arab state. They pointed out in this context the fallacy of Washington's and Tel Aviv's hypocritical attempts to absolve themselves of responsibility for the absence of peace in Lebanon and to shift it onto the forces which themselves are a target of aggression.

The participants in the meeting demanded the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon in accordance with the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council and also the immediate evacuation of the troops of the United States and its NATO allies and the ensuring of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lebanese republic. They strongly denounced Israel's dangerous war preparations against Syria and political and diplomatic pressure on that country with the purpose of throwing it off its principled positions of countering the aggressive ambitions of imperialism and Zionism.

The representatives of the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party stated the need to establish a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East, providing first and foremost for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied since 1967 and the ensuring of the national rights of the Palestinian people led by their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, including their right to establish an independent national state.

Having noted that this peace can only be ensured by the collective efforts of all the interested parties through the convocation of an international conference, they denounced the attempts of the United States and Israel to impose on the Arab countries unequal separate agreements. It was stressed that in the present situation in the Middle East, particular importance was attached to the cohesion of all the patriotic forces of the Arab countries and to the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement for the sake of upholding the vital national interests of the Arab peoples.

The representatives of the Lebanese Communist Party spoke highly of the consistent support given by the CPSU and the Soviet state to the struggle waged by the Lebanese people, by their patriotic forces against occupation and imperialist intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs and for its sovereignty and national independence.

The sides confirmed the striving of the CPSU and the Lebanese Communist Party to strengthen relations of friendship existing between them on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

USSR ARMED FORCES DELEGATION VISITS YAR

LD301055 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 26 Jun 83

[Excerpts] A delegation of political officials of the Soviet Armed Forces recently visited the Yemeni Arab Republic [YAR]. A member of the delegation, Colonel Petr (Kazanchov), talks about his impressions of the visit to this friendly Arab country:

[Begin (Kazanchov) recording in Russian fading into superimposed translation]
Our delegation's visit to the YAR was in reply to the first visit by a delegation of officers of the YAR Armed Forces to the USSR last year.

In their conversations with us, the Yemenis continually pointed to the stability of Soviet-Yemeni cooperation and also its fruitful nature. An enjoyable and extensive program was organized for our delegation which made it possible for us to learn about the YAR Armed Forces' experience in educational work and also the training of soldiers, their life, and military capability.

Our delegation was received by Engineer Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff of the YAR Armed Forces, who highlighted the cordial nature of relations between our two countries and also the importance of exchanging information. Our delegation visited San a military college and the educational center in Ta'izz where the officer cadres are trained. Lieutenant Colonel 'Ali al-Ansa, head of the military college, and Major Ahmad (Alyuji) head of the department of moral and political guidance, spoke about the system of educating and training cadets at the military college. We learned that the cadets receive good military and political training. Major 'Ali Hasan ash-Shatir, head of the moral and political guidance department, said in a conversation with our delegation that the political education of soldiers is increasing among all (?units) of the YAR Armed Forces. [Word indistinct] of officers get experience in this education.

Our meetings and talks with Yemeni officers and soldiers left good impressions with the members of the delegation. We thank engineer Lt Col 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of staff of the armed forces, Maj 'Ali Hasan ash-Shatir, head of the department of moral and political guidance, and other officers for the opportunity they gave us to learn about the military and political training of members of the YAR Armed Forces. [end recording]

SOVIET-IRAQI ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD301718 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The 13th meeting of the Soviet-Iraqi Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation ended in Moscow today with the signing of a cooperation protocol for the next 3 years.

On the Soviet side the protocol was signed by Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and on the Iraqi side by Subhi Yasin Khudayr, minister of industry and mineral resources.

In a statement to Moscow Radio reporter, Subhi Yasin Khudayr said one cannot overstress the importance of the current economic talks in Moscow which will serve to further widen cooperation between the two countries in the field of economy, conforming with the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Iraqi republic concluded on 9 April 1972.

U.S. 'PROVOCATIVE' ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA REPORTED

LD301917 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyah has protested the crude violation by the American Administration of the diplomatic rights of Libyan officials accredited to the UN. The American authorities are placing illegal conditions and restrictions on these officials which obstruct their work, a matter which contradicts U.S. obligations in its capacity as the host country to the UN. Such actions are part of the campaign waged by the Reagan administration against Libya.

According to the American CBS television network, Washington has currently assembled a group of naval units, led by the aircraft carrier Eisenhower, off the Libyan coast. From this group American fighters take off and carry out provocative flights within Libyan air space. The U.S. State Department is making threatening statements against the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

The reason for this is very simple: The independent anti-imperialist line of the Jamahiriyah foreign policy is causing rabid anger in the White House. Many times, the American press has published material which indicates that the United States has made the bringing down of the existing regime in Libya by any means a target. It is known that the CIA laid down a plan for the assassination of the leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi. This is how the current American Administration understands international legitimacy which Reagan himself and his men like to claim that they (?defend).

REPORTER EXAMINES CURRENT SITUATION IN CHAD

PM010912 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[I. Tarutin article under the rubric "Political Atlas": "Chad: Fighting in Progress Again"]

[Text] Reports each more alarming than the last are once again coming in from this central African republic, already ravaged by many years of internecine strife. Fighting is in progress there again. This time the troops of Goukouni Queddei, who headed the Transitional Government of National Unity from 1979, have taken the offensive. Let us recall that last summer he was expelled from power by Hissein Habre, whose detachments occupied the capital Ndjamena, and then established control of other major cities.

H. Habre declared himself president of the republic and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The deposed G. Oueddei formed a government with headquarters in the city of Bardai in a mountainous region on the Libyan border. Each considers himself the legitimate head of state. Now, after a comparative lull, military operations have resumed between them. Judging from the information available, C. Queddei's forces, after taking the strategically important city of Faya Largeau, are continuing the offensive, advancing along the road leading to Ndjamena.

Things are uneasy not only in the north, but also in other regions of this extensive desert country. The small population is divided by profound tribal and religious contradictions. Added to these are the political scores between military groupings struggling for power.

Against the background of the complex domestic situation in the republic, attention is drawn to attempts by a number of countries to make use of the existing situation to interfere in Chad's affairs. Thus France has considerabley stepped up its activity, having begun deliveries of weapons for H. Habre's army. C. Nucci, minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for cooperation, hurriedly flew into Ndjamena. According to REUTER reports, he assured the head of the present regime of support in the face of his enemy's attack.

Nor has the United States remained aloof from events in Chad -- as the press notes, it would like to use Chad as a bridgehead for subversive operations against neighboring Libya. Thus C. Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has stated that Washington regards Chad as a "frontline state" in relation to Libya.

Naturally, the interference of outside forces further complicates the situation and exacerbates the civil war, which has already caused considerable suffering to that country, one of the poorest in Africa.

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION IN ARMENIA -- The delegation of the juridicial workers of Ethiopian special court visited the Armenian SSR for a few days. The delegation visited the Armenian SSR Supreme Court and held talks with G. Kocharyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Court. The Ethiopian guests visited Echmiadzin and Sevan Districts and acquainted themselves with the activities of the people's courts. In Echmiadzin they met with Patriarch Vazgen I. catholicos of all the Armenians. The delegation left for Moscow. [Summary][Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 7 Jun 83 GF]

MOTLEY APPOINTMENT SAID TO FIT U.S. POLICY IN C.A.

LD291746 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2125 GMT 28 Jun 83

[Text] Washington, 29 Jun (TASS) -- The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has voted to approve L. Motley, former ambassador to Brazil, as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. This completes one of the main phases in major reshuffles now being carried out in the Reagan administration's "Central America team." The point of the diplomatic switch is to get rid of those who are expressing the slightest doubt about the White House's Central American policy. As is known, the present administration is keeping its stake exclusively on a military solution to the problems of Central America and on support for the most reactionary regimes.

Motley will replace T. Enders, who was dismissed at the insistance of the "hawks" from the President's closest entourage. These "hawks" doubted the ability of the former assistant secretary of state to adhere to the tough line on events in Central America. Motley though, judging by his pronouncements, completely meets the White House's requirements. At hearings in the Senate committee during discussion of his candidature he made it absolutely clear that he will consider it one of his main tasks in the new post to expand in every way the the supplies of arms to "friendly" Central American regimes with the purpose of suppressing the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the region and destabilizing "unsuitable" governments.

U.S. CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY COMPARED TO VIETNAM

LD301639 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0615 GMT 30 Jun 83

[From the "Topical Problems of International Life" program presented by Aleksandr Baryshev]

[Text] Hello comrades! The joint statement by the leading party and state figures of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia who met in Moscow on 28 June noted that existing hotbeds of military tension are becoming still more complex, and new hotbeds of tension are emerging, as are crisis situations in various parts of the world. The threat of the expansion of these hotbeds is growing. Undeclared wars are being waged against several independent states. Foreign military presences alien to their national interests are spreading.

These words fully relate to the explosive situation in the Central American region which is resulting through the fault of Washington and its satellites.

To judge from what is said in the U.S. press, the recent speeches by Reagan and figures in his administration on El Salvador and Central America are increasingly forcing thinking Americans to recall the Vietnam tragedy. The present policy must be changed for it might turn into a second Vietnam for the United States, said Senator Dodd at a news conference. Statements such as these are snowballing. Those who now recall Vietnam are not just laying it on thick.

Let us recall how the United States became stuck in the mire of a senseless war, without prospects, thousands of miles from its shores. At the time there were five stages. First of all, there was abundant economic aid to the Saigon clique, and then there was large-scale military aid with warplanes, tanks, armored cars, and artillery. Then followed a qualitatively new phase: the use in South Vietnam of U.S. military advisers.

With their direct participation and under their leadership, the infantry, Army, Air Force, and Navy of the Saigon puppet regime were built up from scratch. Finally, in 1964, there followed the famous provocation in the Gulf of Tonkin which was used by the U.S. President to order U.S. [word indistinct] troops to attack North Vietnam. Isn't all this the very living image of what is happening right now in El Salvador?

Since the October 1979 coup, more and more economic aid has been offered to the military regime in El Salvador. In January 1980 armored cars and other weapons valued at $5 million were sent from the United States to El Salvador in accord with a plan approved by the National Security Council. Now Reagan is wringing $136 million from Congress in military aid.

As of 1980 the construction of U.S. helicopter bases began on the territory of El Salvador. First specialists and then military advisers arrived there. Under their leadership training centers for the Salvadoran military were set up in La Libertad, San Miguel, and Riolempo. Later, thousands of Salvadoran soldiers went through intensive training under the leadership of U.S. instructors in the United States at military bases at Fort Bragg, Fort Benning, and in South Carolina. This was the largest contingent of Central American troops ever trained in the United States.

Finally, these advisers -- not restricting themselves to working with their pupils -- began to lead operations in El Salvador to comb rural areas. They used helicopters, napalm, toxic chemical substances, and implemented the scorched-earth tactic tried out in Vietnam.

It is true that the U.S. Congress, apprehensive that U.S. policy in Central America might slide toward the Vietnam precedent, introduced a 50-person limitation on the number of U.S. advisers in El Salvador. However, judging from all accounts, the Pentagon managed to bypass this limit. The 50 in question are only a first line which acts in the open, but it is evident from documents published by El Salvador partisans that a whole network of U.S. military personnel at various levels is active in El Salvador. There are the six "A" units at the battalion level. These battalions include specialists in spying and subversive operations, communications, and light and heavy weapons. Units "B" and "C" are at a higher level. These units have advisers who take part in leading military actions on a countrywide scale, the curators of the General Staff and of the Supreme Command, so to speak.

The complete analogy with events in Indochina is evident in connection with Washington's plans to turn Honduras into a bridgehead to suppress the liberation movement in Central America, as it once did to South Vietnam, and to overthrow the Sandinista Government in Nicaragua.

The Pentagon acted in accordance with the famous Stanley Taylor plan. It included three phases of special warfare. The first phase envisaged -- along with pacifying South Vietnam -- setting up a network of sabotage and subversion groups in North Vietnam. The second phase was the large-scale development of subversive activity in North Vietnam along with strengthening the military might of the Saigon clique. The third phase was going over to the offensive against North Vietnam.

Evidently, Nicaragua is taking the place of North Vietnam in the military and political scheme of the Pentagon at the moment. Washington is waging the same special war against it from the territory of Honduras. Taking part in this war are thousands of Somozist bandits who are still at large and the Honduran military armed to the teeth by the United States.

However, they cannot boast of any successes. For the past 9 months counter-revolutionary gangs have tried several times to take Jalapa by storm. It is an important strategic point in the north of Nicaragua. It is situated only 10 km from the border. According to the designs of the organizers of the armed aggressors, when the Somozists seized Jalapa they were to proclaim a temporary government there and ask for help from Honduras and the United States to develop an offensive deep within Nicaragua.

They are, however, a long way from fulfilling the task set for them by the CIA. Major losses on the battlefield have forced the Pentagon to think about setting up a major U.S. military training center, in direct proximity to the area of fighting, in the Honduran town of Puerto Castilla where 120 U.S. specialists in punitive operations have already arrived. It is expected that their number will be raised to 300. How much that resembes the Nixon Guam doctrine proclaimed in 1969! According to this doctrine, after the defeat of U.S. troops, they began following a course toward the so-called Vietnamization of the war in Indochina. At the time the British paper OBSERVER interpreted this formula as follows: The Americans hoped to establish a new division of labor between their allies and themselves. The ASIAN countries would supply the basic forces, that is, the cannon fodder, while the United States would help them by supplying weapons and money and by training cadres.

The current expansion of U.S. training of local bullies indicates that in Central America U.S. imperialism would not mind resorting to the El Salvadorization of the wars which they have unleashed, following the pattern of the notorious Vietnamization.

However, an even more risky plan is not ruled out. This plan is being nurtured by supporters of a still harsher line: the direct use of U.S. armed forces or in combination with the local repressive forces. The reshuffle among U.S. diplomats involved with Central America which took place recently was convincing evidence that it is actually these hardliners who are being pushed to the foreground in Washington. The first to go was Enders, assistant to the secretary of state for inter-American affairs. Then the retirement of Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, was announced. He was followed by McNeil, his colleague in Costa Rica. They were paying for having engaged in double-dealing in Central America. Its essence was this: on the one hand, getting around Congress and deceiving public opinion, increasing the military and repressive potential of dictatorial regimes; on the other, pretending that the administration cares for human rights and that it is not against having talks with the patriots of El Salvador, is not preparing to overthrow the Government of Nicaragua, and is allegedly ready to promote a political settlement in Central America. Even this appeared to be seditious to the Reaganite superhawks, primarily Clark, President Reagan's national security adviser, and Kirkpatrick, U.S. representative at the United Nations. It was they who began to set the tone in White House policy focusing in Central America only on force of arms.

Commenting on the group retirement of diplomats, Kraft, a well-known U.S. observer writes: The basic meaning of this change is to transform the struggle in Central America into Reagan's war. Reports coming in from Washington show that things are not restricted to civil servants. Supporters of the hard line have begun to be pushed to the fore among military men as well. The other day THE WASHINGTON POST reported that four Army generals who had their own firm viewpoint on the use of U.S. troops abroad were appointed to key posts linked with U.S. military policy in Central America. Of course, it is not by accident that these cadre changes coincided with the recent adoption by the U.S. Supreme Court of a decision depriving Congress of the right to a legislative veto which could have been used to block the president's actions in dispatching U.S. troops abroad.

As yet it is difficult to determine who will finally gain the upper hand among the Reagan entourage: the more moderate people, if you can call it that, or the more cautious people, or the people who are prepared to take extreme measures, including sending in troops?

The moderates tell Reagan that the dispatch to El Salvador of a U.S. expeditionary corps, as in the case of Vietnam, might cause such an explosion of indignation among the U.S. public that he will most definitely be defeated in the 1984 presidential elections. It is these people then who evidently are fishing the Guam doctrine out of the archives and who are proposing that the Vietnamization of old be reshaped into El Salvadorization.

This doctrine is aimed in El Salvador and throughout Central America at forcing the people of El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary rabble to get their fingers burned for the United States.

The hardliners -- such people as Lieutenant General Nutting, former commander-in-chief, Southern Command, or Senator Barry Goldwater, who is well-known for his troglodyte views -- think that a leftist coup in El Salvador cannot be prevented without the participation of U.S. troops. That is, U.S. troops should act in the spirit of the political philosophy of Theodore Roosevelt, sadly known in U.S. history as the inventor of the Big-Stick policy.

Evidently, that is how Reagan himself sees things. In the early days of his sojourn in the White House he let it be understood that the El Salvador crisis should be seen only on the plane of the East-West confrontation, that El Salvador and Central America had in general become a touchstone of his policy, and that only a specific solution is acceptable because U.S. security is threatened by an axis of the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Nicaragua in that region. That is in spite of the acknowledgement by many political figures within the United States itself that the true reason for the crisis in Central America should be sought in social injustice, the horrific poverty of the masses, and in the tyranny and repression by the authorities.

Will the hotheads in Washington decide to resort to direct aggression in El Salvador or Nicaragua? Take the Tonkin scenario and recall how the Americans provoked the incident in the Tonkin Gulf when the two spy ships, "Maddox" and "Turner Joy", encroached on the territorial waters of North Vietnam and were rebuffed. Is that not the very reason for the presence off the shores of Nicaragua of two similar ships? One of them, the "Blakely", already tried this April to violate the republic's maritime borders. Was it not to make it easy for the President to decide to dispatch U.S. troops to Central America that the U.S. Senate adopted the Symms Amendment to the national budget? To be sure, like the decision of the Supreme Court depriving Congress of the right of legislative veto, this amendment signifies that the President can give the order for any action under the false pretext of neutralizing the Cuban threat without asking Congress for permission. Whether or not that is so, one thing is clear: The lessons of history have not hit home during the current U.S. leadership. Blinded by anti-communist and anti-Soviet paranoia and ignoring the opinion of the opposition in Congress, they are violating their own legislation and stubbornly nudging the country into the abyss of military conflint similar to Vietnam.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA -- The Soviet Union and Nicaragua have signed an intergovernmental agreement on economic cooperation here in Moscow. The agreement provides for expanding ties in the textile and food industries and in fisheries. [Text][Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Jun 83 LD]

ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

PM281447 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 22 Jun 83 pp 11,15

[Unattributed report on 6 June press conference given in Moscow by the Soviet Public Anti-Zionism Committee: "Zionism -- Strike Detachment of Imperialism"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Public Anti-Zionism Committee held a press conference 6 June 83. Questions from Soviet and foreign journalists were answered by twice Hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General A. Dragunskiy, committee chairman and member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Doctor of Juridical Sciences Professor S.L. Zivs, first deputy chairman and meritorious scientific worker of the RSFSR; Candidate of Juridical Sciences M.B. Krupkin, deputy chairman; Doctor of Economic Sciences I.P. Belyayev, deputy chairman, chief of department at LITERATURNAYA GAZETA; Yu. A. Kolesnikov, deputy chairman and member of the USSR Writers Union; Hero of Socialist Labor Academician M. I. Kabchnik, member of the committee presidium and Lenin and State Prize winner; V.V. Pushkarev, member of the committee presidium, polisher at the Moscow punch card machines plant, and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy; G.O. Zimanas, member of the committee presidium, chief editor of the journal KOMMUNISTAS, and Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy. V.M. Kamenev, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry press section, chaired the press conference.

We publish the press conference materials with some abbreviations.

GOLOS RODINY correspondent: What can you say in connection with the fall in the number of emigrations from the USSR?

LOS ANGELES TIMES (United States) correspondent: Do you consider that the desire of Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel or another country amounts to treason? If so, why?

S.L. Zivs: I will try to answer these two questions at the same time. You see, comrades, ladies, and gentlemen, for a long time we have been coming across the manipulation of numbers which is widely used by Zionist propaganda. Sometimes they proclaim that 50,000 want to emigrate from the Soviet Union, sometimes it is 700,000. I recently saw a figure in a book which I recall, that 383,528 people wanted to emigrate! Of course, one asks: Where do they get these figures? The calculations are based not on the real number of people who apply or have applied for emigration permits, but on figures supplied by Zionist, if you will pardon the term, demographers. Let us say that 100,000 invitations are sent -- they immediately announce that 100,000 persons wish to emigrate. How is this done? On the pretext of "family reunification," such invitations are sent to people who have never had and do not have relatives in Israel. At times they are sent to nonexistent Soviet citizens, or several invitations are sent to the same person. In the last few weeks, since the Committee's formation, Soviet citizens have been sending us indignant letters and giving examples of similar "official" invitations. Official in what respect? Here is the notary public's red seal, and the Israeli Foreign Ministry's accompanying letter, speaking of a humane attitude to the question of reunification, even naming relatives who do not really exist. This is one aspect of the matter.

Here is the other aspect: We are actually aware that recently, this year and last, there has been a significant fall in the number of emigrations. I stress: This is a drop in the number of people filing emigration applications.

During the postwar years the basic motive which encouraged Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality to emigrate was the motive of reunification. You know that during the war years many Jewish families were broken up, and this was grounds for an application for reunification.

Reunification is, however, basically complete, so that there has naturally been a fall in the number of emigrants.

But I think that, in addition, there are fewer and fewer people who succumb to the Zionist bait, fall victim to Zionist propaganda, and leave our country.

This marked the start of the introduction in Western pro-Zionist propaganda of the slander that the Soviet authorities allegedly either restrict emigration or have halted it. Some people have even attempted to link the significant fall in emigration with the formation of our Committee. I must also add that the solution of the question of emigration is a matter for the appropriate state organs. Our Committee can only help Soviet citizens to find their way among the lies of Zionist propaganda....

I speak of this especially in connection with the fact that our Committee has already began to receive letters full of alarm, sorrow, and despair from people abroad, from former Soviet citizens.

Cable News Network Television Company (United States) correspondent: The state of Israel has the right to exist. Yet any government which practices a policy similar to Nazi policies should not have the right to exist. Will your Committee call on the Soviet Government to change its policy toward Israel? Will your committee call on the Soviet Government to support those elements in the Arab world which consider that the state of Israel should not exist?

S.L. Zivs: ...let us again separate the two aspects of the question. When the state of Israel was established, USSR foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko confirmed from the UN rostrum, and quite recently at a press conference on these very premises, the official viewpoint of the Soviet Government, which is supported by our entire public. Yes, the state of Israel has the right to exist.

At the same time we say that Israel's ruling circles and Israeli militarism -- and this has been confirmed especially by the barbarous aggression against Lebanon -- have committed and are committing just the same crimes as those once committed by the Hitlerite occupiers. Is there not a coincidence between the methods and forms used today by the Begin government and the methods and forms of the Nazis who were conquering "lebensraum" for themselves...?

We do not speak of Israel's liquidation. The point at issue is the responsibility of its ruling circles and the cessation of the aggressive expansionist policy which threatens peace in the Near East and contradicts the interests of the Israelis themselves.

I.P. Belyayev: In your question you proceed from the allegation that the Soviet Union supports Israel's right to exist in words only, while in deeds it supports Arab circles which oppose the existence of the state of Israel. This is not true. It is not true because here, at the same press conference and in the same statement, USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union neither shares the views of, nor supports the extremist Arab circles which oppose the existence of the state of Israel.

AL-WATAN (Kuwait) correspondent: What is your attitude to the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the PLO's leadership for the creation of a Palestinian Arab democratic state?

I.P. Belyayev: I do not think that there is any need to answer this question at length. The Soviet Union has supported and continues to support the just struggle of the Palestinian Arab people for their national rights and for the creation of a Palestinian Arab state. We have considered and do consider that the legal basis for the creation of such a state is provided by the 29 November 1947 UN resolution which determined the need to divide the previously mandated Palestine into two states.

One Arab state, as mentioned in the first paragraph, and the other Jewish state. The Jewish state emerged 14 May 1948, while a Palestinian Arab state was not created, but it does not follow that the Palestinian Arabs have lost their right to it. Our country has active relations with the PLO. We look on the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

USSR SENDS OFFICIAL GREETINGS TO UDMURTIA

PM301336 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Udmurt CPSU Obkom:

To the Udmurt ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

To the Udmurt ASSR Council of Ministers:

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly and heartily congratulate the workers, kolkhoz members, intelligentsia, and all working people of the Udmurt ASSR on the significant date of the 425th anniversary of Udmurtia's voluntary affiliation to Russia.

Udmurtia's membership of the Russian state played a tremendous part in the fate of the Udmurt people and was of progressive significance for their economic and cultural development. Since the Great October Socialist Revolution the Udmurt working people have traveled a long and illustrious path under the CPSU's leadership. They participated actively in establishing and consolidating Soviet power and in strengthening the country's economic and defense might, showed lofty patriotism, courage, and heroism in the grim years of the Great Patriotic War, and made a tangible contribution to the building of a developed socialist society.

With the selfless fraternal assistance of the Russian people and our motherland's other peoples, and within the united family of socialist nations, the Udmurt ASSR has been transformed in the years of Soviet power into a republic with a highly developed multisector industry. It produces high-grade steel, motorcycles, automobiles, very complex machine tools and instruments, radio receivers, and paper-making equipment, extracts oil, and is developing timber processing, light, and food industry sectors. Considerable successes have been achieved in the development of science, education, culture, and health care. Skilled cadres of workers, kolkhoz members, leaders, and engineering-technical and creative intelligentsia have grown up, and the prosperity of urban and rural working people is increasing constantly.

The radical socioeconomic and sociopolitical changes that have taken place in the Udmurt ASSR are convincing evidence of the inexhaustible vitality of the socialist system and the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and the indestructible friendship and fraternity of all the peoples of our country.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express the firm confidence that the communists and all working people of the thrice order-bearing Udmurt ASSR will, under the oblast party organization's leadership, achieve new successes in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums and will make a worthy contribution to further strengthening the multinational Soviet state's might.

May the fraternal friendship and indestructible unity of all the nations and ethnic groups of the USSR strengthen and develop.

Long live the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizers of all our victories!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX COMMISSION MEETS

PM290940 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 29 Jun 83 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Up to the New Tasks"]

[Text] The 27 June session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Questions of the Agro-Industrial Complex heard reports from L.A. Chernyavskiy, chairman of the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast Agro-industrial Association, and Ye.I. Kryukov, chairman of the Arzamasskiy Agroindustrial Association in Gorkiy Oblast, on the associations' experience of work to improve the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex.

It was noted that the aforementioned agro-industrial associations are doing much work to coordiante the activity of the enterprises and organizations which belong to them.

At present the efforts of agro-industrial associations are aimed at successfully carrying out harvesting operations and feed procurement, and are unconditionally fulfilling state plans for purchases of all types of agricultural output in 1983.

A briefing on progress in harvesting operations and feed procurement was delivered by V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture. Mention was made of the positive work done in this matter by union republic councils of ministers presidiums' commssions on questions of the agro-industrial complex and by republic, kray, oblast, and rayon agro-industrial associations. The attention of USSR ministries and departments and local organs was drawn to the need to complete the repair of harvesting machinery in the shortest possible time and to deliver spare parts, fuel, lubricants, and other resources to the countryside in good time.

The commission session criticized the activity of the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and its subordinate organizations in the Azerbaijan SSR and the Moldavian SSR on the question of preparing enterprises for the grape processing season and improving the quality of output produced. It was pointed out that repairs of manufacturing equipment and the preparation of new capacities and facilities for processing the grape harvest are taking place at a slow pace. The relevant USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers were instructed to adopt measures to ensure the enterprises' complete readiness for the season.

The commission approved a listing of USSR ministries and departments entrusted with state purchases of agricultural output form kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations, as well as from citizens' personal plots.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SALYUT-7 SPACE FLIGHT

Progress Update

LD301143 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov continue the planned operations in reactivating the equipment and apparatuses of the orbital Salyut-7 station. Today they checked the system of orientation, control panels, inspected and appraised the state of portholes.

As was earlier reported, the Cosmos-1443 sputnik brought to the station cargoes to ensure its functioning in the manned regime. The cosmonauts opened today the hatch of the sputnik which has aboard about 3 tonnes of various cargoes, including equipment, apparatuses, materials for scientific explorations, and life support materials. The unloading of the Cosmos-1443 is planned to be done tomorrow.

According to the data of the telemetric information, the flight of the orbital Salyut-7 -- Soyuz T-9 -- Cosmos-1443 is proceeding normally. Lyakhov and Aleksandrov feel well.

Cargo Craft, Uses Viewed

LD010549 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Flight Control Center reports that on 30 June, on a command from earth, the cosmonauts opened the hatch between the Salyut-7 station and the Cosmos-1443 cargo craft. Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov began transferring cargo delivered long before their launch. Here is our commentary:

The development of astronautics is constantly complicating the tasks which have to be resolved by designers. There is an increasing need to deliver into orbit large instruments and even very heavy entire assemblies. That was the reason for the development of the new cargo craft of the Cosmos-1443 type, in addition to the Progress spacecraft. In just one journey the new cargo craft can supply the station with 2.5 times more cargo than its predecessor.

Furthermore, this craft will not be a burden on which Salyut must expend energy while it is linked up with it. It is itself in a position to improve the electricity supply of the orbital complex. The span of its solar batteries is a 16m. Other dimensions are also impressive. The maximum diameter of four meters, for example, is not much less than that of the average tunnel. It weighs 20 metric tons, which is almost as much as the Salyut-7 station itself. The craft has two cargo compartments, one of which can return to earth taking with it 1,000 pounds of various cargo. This cargo can be research materials, semiconductors produced in orbit, and particularly valuable equipment which can be used on subsequent space stations.

But Cosmos-1443 is not only a supply craft. It has another function, that of space tug which it has mastered pretty well. Its engines have already raised the station to a higher orbit on more than one occasion. On the last occasion they did the opposite. They brought the station down to an orbit which was convenient for docking with the Soyuz T-9 spacecraft. It is possible that in the not so distant future, such space tugs will assemble structures weighing many metric tons, the components for which will be brought into orbit stage by stage.

TROOP, NAVAL FORCES EXERCISES CONTINUE IN BALTIC

LD011015 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The exercises of the troops and naval forces of the USSR Armed Forces are going on in the Baltic region and western Belorussia under the command of USSR Minister of Defense Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov.

In complicated conditions, which are made as close as possible to combat conditions, control bodies and army units are improving combat coordination and cooperation in various types of combat during joint combat actions. The first days of the exercises, the actions of the personnel on the ground, in the air, and in the sea showed that commanders, staffs, and political bodies, as well as servicemen of all the arms and services, fulfilled combat-training missions very actively, with political enthusiasm, diligence, and a deep sense of responsibility. They regard the exercises as a test of their combat maturity, as a report to the party and the Soviet people on the fulfillment of tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress and the June 1983 plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee on a further consolidation of the defense potential of the Armed Forces.

YEPISHEV VIEWS PLENUM, SUPREME SOVIET DECISIONS

PM291610 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 83 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: "Inspiring Action Program"]

[Text] Like all Soviet people, our Armed Forces are now leading their lives, fulfilling the tasks assigned them, and determining the prospects for the future under the growing impact of the materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the policy sppech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These very important political documents have generated a great response within the Army and Navy. They are being discussed in a vigorous, businesslike way at party aktiv meetings and their principled instructions and demands are being placed at the foundation of work on the further development and consolidation of the Armed Forces and the enhancement of their combat readiness. Soviet servicemen warmly approved Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, unanimously support the party's domestic and foreign policy, and express their readiness to make their contribution to the consolidation of the motherland's economic and defense might.

I.

The CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum discussed topical questions of the party's ideological and mass-political work. It will go down in our country's history as an important milestone on the path of improving developed socialism and building communism. Another major contribution has been made to the revolutionary teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the party's policy, and the unified strategy of social development.

The speech delivered by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made an enormous impression on those taking part in the plenum, as it did on all Communists and all Soviet people. The speech is distinguished by its profoundly scientific nature and realism, its Leninist innovative approach to the solution of immediate and long-term tasks of communist building, and its orientation to the future. It arms the party and people with theoretical propositions and practical recommendations for the plan-governed and all-around improvement of all spheres of the developed socialist society -- economic, social, political, and spiritual.

The developed socialist society is characterized by an economic base, social structure, and political system which accord with socialist principles, and in which socialism develops on its own basis -- a collective basis. But all this, the plenum noted, does not mean that the society created in our country can be regarded as having been perfected. It still contains many objectively caused difficulties natural for our present level of development.

The heights scaled in socioeconomic progress enable Soviet society to implement tasks of an ever-increasing dimension and complexity in creating the material and technical base of communism, further improving the people's living standard, developing social, class, and national relations, perfecting socialist statehood and democracy, and forming the new man.

In outlining the sequence for and ways of resolving these tasks the party proceeds from the premise that the overall composition of the society is ultimately determined by the level of development of its production forces and the nature and state of production relations. The plenum stressed that in our social development, we have now reached a historic frontier where profound social changes in production forces and the corresponding improvements of production relations have become not only imminent but also inevitable.

The main path toward this qualitative advance in production forces is the intensification of social production, the all-around improvement of its efficiency, and the practical combining of the advantages of our socialist system with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution. Production automation must be carried out and the broadest application of computers and robots must be assured, as must the introduction of flexible technology making it possible to reorganize a production facility rapidly and effectively to produce new output. This will make it possible to resolve the key task in the economic sphere -- radically increasing labor productivity.

The plenum also covered extensively and vividly the prospects for improving socialist production relations, the party's social policy, and ways of further improving Soviet people's living standard. It revealed once again the very concept of living standard, which is determined not only by the growth of the population's incomes and by the production of consumer goods, but also by the constant improvement in people's awareness and cultural level, including culture in daily life and conduct and rational consumption. It also includes exemplary public order and health, rational nutrition, a high standard of services for the population, and the proper use of free time.

The forthcoming years and decades will bring substantial changes to the political and ideological superstructure and spiritual life. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum discussed the prospects for developing our political system, improving socialist statehood, and expanding socialist democracy and the natural growth of the party's leading and guiding role during communist building.

In specifying and concretizing the strategy of improving developed socialism, the party makes an in-depth analysis of the international situation under whose conditions the tasks of communist building are being resolved and will be resolved and defines the tasks of Soviet foreign policy. The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet again stressed most forcibly that the key problem of this policy both today and in the foreseeable future is the question of preserving peace on earth.

Through the fault of the extreme reactionary forces headed by U.S. imperialism, the international situation has been sharply aggravated.

Considering the mounting aggressiveness of these forces and the desire of the ruling circles of the United States and other NATO countries to disrupt the military-strategic equilibrium prevailing in the world in their own favor and to the detriment of the USSR and its allies, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov has stated: "We will continue to do everything necessary to safeguard the security of our country and our friends and allies and will raise the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces -- a mighty factor in curbing the imperialist reaction's aggressive aspirations."

The Soviet people are thus faced with complex large-scale tasks in all spheres of social life, in all aspects of communist building. For their successful solution it is necessary to mobilize all the forces and reserves of our developed socialist society, which presupposes the further improvement of ideological and political-educational work in the country.

II.

A very important aim and essential condition of communist building is the formation of the new man. All the party's ideological and mass-political work is aimed at resolving this task. What is the thrust of the party's main tasks in ideological work under the present conditions? Answering these questions, Comrade Yu. V. Andropov stressed: "All our ideological, education, and propaganda work must be resolutely raised to the level of the great and complex tasks which the party is resolving in the process of perfecting developed socialism." For all the importance of other issues -- economic and organizational -- this work is increasingly being brought to the fore. When the masses have a profound understanding of the party's policy and interept it as their own, as a policy according with the people's vital interests, then the rate of our advance accelerates. And, conversely, flaws in ideological work and people's insufficient maturity cause serious harm to the state of affairs.

There is a persistent struggle underway in the country to ensure that the colossal potential of our economy, science, and culture and our natural resources are used as fully and effectively as possible. Ideological work must also accord with these tasks, the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum pointed out. The implementation of the 5-year plan, the tempo of our advance, and, of course, the consolidation of the country's defense capability will depend largely on how we are able to mobilize the people's spiritual energy and boost their labor and social activeness.

The level of the masses' political awareness and labor activeness are the main criteria of the effectiveness of ideological-educational work. The party seeks to ensure that the Soviet person is educated not simply as the possessor of a particular sum of knowledge but, above all, as a citizen of the socialist society, as an active builder of communism with the corresponding inherent ideological conviction, morality, and interests, and a high standard of work and conduct.

The basic foundation is the formation in every person of an organic need for conscientious, highly productive work, committed, constructive attitude toward the matter at hand, and a clear understanding of personal responsibility to society for deeds and actions. Labor, ideological-political and moral education, and the consolidation of discipline, order, organization, and responsibility -- these are being brought to the fore today in resolving economic and sociopolitical and ideological problems.

The improvement of organization and the consolidation of discipline in all fields and at all levels is a real reserve for boosting the economy. The steps taken by the party to this end have shown that in a comparatively brief period marked headway has been successfully achieved in overcoming laxity and some people's irresponsible attitude toward their labor commitments.

Discipline and order are inalienable aspects of socialist democracy, whose further development and improvement the party regards as a powerful and effective means for Soviet people's communist education and the formation of the new man. The law on labor collectives adopted by the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet also serves this aim.

Ideological work is the concern of the whole party. This principle of Lenin's was emphasized at the plenum in the report delivered by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The task has been set of making correct, skilled, and constructive use -- for the purpose of forming the new man -- of the entire, very rich arsenal of means at the party's disposal for exerting ideological influence on the masses: the press, radio, television, oral propaganda, and the network of various types of educational establishments. Heightened demands are made of all workers on the ideological front and their theoretical and methodological training.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches great importance to altering the style of party education and mass-political study and to the profound assimilation of the revolutionary teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin by all Communists and working people. The formation of a scientific Marxist-Leninist world outlook is the basis of people's communist education.

A requirement of the time, the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum pointed out, is to ensure a new, considerably higher level of ideological and theoretical work in the sphere of the social, and, above all, economic, sciences. The strength of ideological work, as of the party's policy as a whole, consists in its scientifically substantiated nature and reliance on the most progressive, constantly developing Marxist-Leninist theory. Social scientists must turn to the real, practical tasks set by life and promote in every way the solution of fundamental national economic problems.

Ideological activity is inseparable from creative practice. At the same time, in this activity and in all educational and propaganda work we must constantly consider the special nature of the historical period in which we are living, a period marked by antagonism between diametrically opposed world outlooks and two political courses -- socialism and imperialism, of an intensiveness and keenness unprecedented in all postwar history. There is a struggle underway on the planet for the minds and hearts of billions of people. And man's future depends to a considerable degree on the outcome of this ideological struggle. We must know how to bring to the broadest masses throughout the world the truth about socialist society, about its advantages and about its peaceful policy, and know how to expose the false, subversive imperialist propaganda.

Vividly revealing the fundamental values of socialism and its advantages and achievements, forming in the Soviet person the proud sense of being a citizen and patriot of the motherland -- that means enhancing the masses' political awareness and professional activeness. That means putting the great power of communist ideals at the service of our educational goals.

III.

The decisions taken by the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the Eighth Session of th USSR Supreme Soviet and the provisions, conclusions, and recommendations contained in Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's speech at the plenum are a militant program of activity for the Army's and Navy's military councils, commanders, political organs, and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations in further improving the quality and effectiveness of ideological and organizational work and ideological-political, military, and moral education, and in mobilizing the personnel for the successful solution of the tasks facing the Armed Forces.

The multifaceted, complex nature of the tasks for military cadres stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's speech were thoroughly revealed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, in his report at the 21 June USSR Defense Ministry party aktiv meeting. The plenum decisions, the USSR defense minister pointed out, require the Army's and Navy's military councils, commanders, political organs, and party organizations to be considerably stricter and more exacting in approaching their assessment of what has been achieved in ideological work, discern the unresolved tasks and shortcomings in it, and improve all educational practice.

It is now impossible to conceive of a single sphere of military activity -- the development of military science and military theory, the provision of weapons and combat equipment, the improvement of cadre training, the control of troops and naval forces, the combat and political training carried out in the units and on the ships -- outside the ambit of ideological and political-educational work. That is both plain and natural, because it is man who organizes and resolves any matter. Constant ideological influence on all catergories of personnel is a powerful accelerator of the successful filfillment of all plans for training the Armed Forces.

Since the publication of the CPSU Central Committee 26 April 1979 resolution and the party's 26th congress, definite steps have been taken in our Armed Forces to improve ideological and political-educational work. There has been an increased interest among all categories of servicemen in Marxist-Leninist theory and the study of party decisions. Propaganda and agitation work has become more current and assertive. There has been an improvement in the ideological-theoretical and methodological standard of training of all categories of our educators.

The positive advances achieved in ideological and mass-political work in the Army and Navy are obvious. Nonetheless, this work has still not reached the qualitative level and effectiveness which are required of it today. That largely explains the shortcomings which still exist in the military cadres' organizational work, in their work style, and in the struggle for the further consolidation of discipline and statutory order.

The main criterion for the effectiveness of ideological and educational work among the troops and in the fleets is the level of political awareness, professional activeness, training and skill, and discipline of the personnel. In the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum it is essential to persistently seek to ensure that every serviceman is profoundly aware of the importance to the state of his combat roles, of his degree of preparation for fulfilling any task set him, and his responsibility to the people, and that each serviceman builds up his personal contribution to the further enhancement of the combat readiness of the particular subunit, unit, or ship as well as the Armed Forces as a whole.

Creating such a political mood, such a moral atmosphere, in every military collective is the duty of the commanders and political workers and the obligation of the party organizations. But work with people is a complex are requiring profound knowledge and true qualities as an educator. That is why our officer cadres are called on to tirelessly improve their Marxist-Leninist training and pedagogical skills.

The objective of the officers' political study is to ensure that each officer has a profound understanding of the party's policy, knows how to apply the knowledge he has acquired in practice, and has a clear idea of his military duty and fulfills it in practice in exemplary fashion, and to ensure that active participation in political education becomes a basic requirement for him. It is essential to definitively eliminate the situation whereby some officers and Communists and leaders shun ideological and mass-political work. The Communist's and leader's active participation in the servicemen's ideological education and in political work is the touchstone against which his qualities and abilities to organize and lead people are tested.

Life and experience attest to the fact that the effectiveness and fruitfulness of ideological, propaganda, and educational work are enhanced when this work is more closely linked with the specific deeds and tasks resolved by the personnel. That is one aspect of the problem. The other is a political approach toward military labor, toward combat training, and all the tasks resolved in the troops and fleets. The need for such an approach has been frequently mentioned and it is time to move resolutely from words to deeds.

It is particularly important today to reveal the complexity and acuteness of the present international situation and the aggressive aspirations of U.S. imperialism and to show the objective need for the all-round raising of vigilance and combat readiness. Every serviceman must become well aware that the growth of the danger of war from imperialism is a grim reality of our time and that the present international situation requires from him selfless military labor, examplary service, constant vigilance, strong discipline and organization, and a high degree of combat readiness.

Our serviceman is a defender of the motherland. He must have a clear idea of what he is protecting and safeguarding. That is why one of the most important tasks of ideological work in the units and on the ships is the broad and active propaganda of the party's policy and the Soviet people's successes in developing the economy, science and technology, and culture, and the Soviet way of life, and socialism's indisputable advantages over capitalism, and educating the servicemen in a spirit of ardent Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. Great new opportunities are opened up here by the propaganda of the materials and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Ideological work's close link with life presupposes the broad explanation to the personnel of the importance and significance of military discipline, one-man leadership in the Armed Forces, and the demands of the oath and regulations. In every unit and on every ship a harmonious system should be conceived and created for the propaganda of the requirements of the oath and regulations -- the unbreakable laws of the serviceman's work.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum drew special attention to the need to reveal and make the maximum use of everything new and progressive generated by practice. Under conditions in our Army and Navy, matters must be organized in such a way that all useful innovations in the troops meet with support and dissemination, while cases of indifference and disregard for progressive experience meet with a principled party assessment.

These and other tasks for the resolute improvement of ideological and mass political work require an improvement in the qualifications of our propaganda workers and all ideological workers. The ideological and literary standard, militancy and drive of our military press items must be raised still further. The officers centers, clubs, theaters, song and dance ensembles, and libraries have much work to do.

Particularly crucial tasks now face the unit and ship primary party organizations. They are called on to be the centers of daily ideological educational work, to investigate all its details in depth, to involve all Communists in the matter, to exercise strict control over the quality of the steps taken, to link the work more closely with the servicemen's lives and with the tasks that are being resolved, and to direct it toward achieving good results in combat and political training and further developing socialist competition. There can be no doubt that all these tasks and the ways of resolving them will be thoroughly examined and defined at the party aktiv meetings now underway and and at the forthcoming meetings of the primary party organizations devoted to the results of the work of the CPSU Central Committee June Plenum and the Eighth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The CPSU Central Committee June Plenum program documents arm the party and our entire people with clearcut guidelines and clear prospects for communist building. Soviet people are rallying even more closely under the party's tested Leninist banner to make a new, more substantial contribution to the further consolidation of the motherland's economic and defense might and international security and to social progress.

ARMED FORCES VIEW TASKS IN LIGHT OF CPSU PLENUM

Leaders at Work Conference

PM270914 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Jun 83 Second Edition p 3

[Correspondent's report: "Enhance Effectiveness of Party Political Work"]

[Text] A conference of the political organ chiefs of scientific research establishments and the secretaries of party committees of a number of USSR Defense Ministry main and central directorates has been held. It was chaired by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. Reports were delivered by USSR Deputy Defense Minister for Armament Army Gen V. Shabanov and Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy. The conference participants examined questions of boosting the effectiveness of party political work in scientific research establishments in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee June (1982) Plenum. Taking part in the conference were Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and A. Soshnikov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section.

Ideological Workers Meet

PM290958 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Ideological Workers"]

[Text] A conference of ideological workers has been held at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Taking part were chiefs of propaganda sections and deputy chiefs of the political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces, military academy social sciences department chiefs, and leading workers of the central military press and central cultural and enlightenment institutions. There was a discussion of tasks involved in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the conclusions and provisions of the speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The conference was addressed by Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION, BILLETING PERSONNEL MEET

PM171437 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jun 83 First Edition p 2

[Col N. Kusher report: "Leading Personnel Conference"]

[Excerpts] A conference of leading personnel of the USSR Ministry of Defense construction and billeting organs has been held. The results of the fulfillment of the 1982 plan for capital construction were examined and specific measures were outlined for the implementation of this year's plan. Taking part in the conference were Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister of defense; Col Gen M. Sobolev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; I. Potapov, chief of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee administrative organs section; and A. Opekunov, secretary of the construction and building materials industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee.